

THE RELIQUARY.

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DALE ABBEY, DERBYSHIRE.

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A RETIRED but picturesque valley, formerly called Depedale, and lying between six and seven miles from Derby, has obtained a considerable local notoriety in consequence of having been selected for the foundation of a religious house, under somewhat singular circumstances, according to a tradition which prevails; and which is founded on a narrative, contained in an ancient MS. in the British Museum.

It is said, that there once lived in the town of Derby, a baker, who was distinguished by his acts of charity and devotion: and after having spent many years in the unostentatious discharge of these duties, he was summoned in a dream to give a further proof of his devotion to God, by relinquishing all his worldly goods, and going to Depedale, a place of which he had never heard; and there leading a solitary life! This vision made a deep impression on his mind,

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and was constantly in his thoughts ; until, at length, he made up his mind to retire from the world ; and having given up his possessions in Derby, he started for Depedale, without knowing in which direction it lay ; and trusting to further directions from above. The legend says, that he bent his steps towards the east, and as he was passing through the village of Stanley, which is six miles from Derby, he heard a woman saying to a girl, "Take with thee our calves, and drive them to Depedale, and return immediately !" Regarding this event as a special interposition of Divine Providence, he was overwhelmed with astonishment, and going up to the speaker, he said, "Tell me, good woman, where Depedale is." She replied, "Go with the girl, and she will shew thee the place." He forthwith accompanied her, and on arriving at the place where the girl had been ordered to drive the calves, she said, "This, sir, is Depedale." The wanderer found it a very marshy spot, far removed from any human habitation, and overhung on one side by a lofty bank, covered with trees. Taking leave of his guide he proceeded up the valley, further eastward, until he arrived at a spot where he resolved to make his dwelling ; and for this purpose he set to work, and hollowed out a cave among the trees, on the side of the valley. His excavation was in a soft sandstone, which after some considerable labour he rendered fit for his habitation ; and in which, we are told, he served God day and night, in devotion, exercised amid hunger, thirst, and cold.

The valley of Depedale at that time belonged to a powerful nobleman, named Ralph Fitz-Geremund, who having returned from Normandy, was once more enjoying the sport of the chase, in his woods in that neighbourhood. His attention being attracted to the spot where the hermit dwelt, by seeing a smoke rising among the trees, he was surprised, and greatly annoyed to think that any one should dare to make a dwelling in his woods, without having obtained his permission. But his anger quickly subsided, when, on coming up to the hermitage, he beheld a man clothed in rags and skins ; and found that his object in dwelling there was to serve God by a life of meditation and prayer. Fitz-Geremund is said to have been much struck both by his piety and the wretchedness of his appearance ; and at once determined to afford him relief, by granting to him the tithes of his milk at Burgum, now called Borrowash, for his support.

It is said that Satan had long beheld with secret envy the piety of the hermit, and tried various means to draw him aside from the path he had marked out for himself ; and even went so far as to present himself in a variety of disguises, in order to accomplish his ends, but all to no purpose. The arch-fiend in vain endeavoured to render him discontented with his situation ; and perhaps the greatest trial he underwent was the want of pure water. From this, however, he was relieved by the discovery of a spring, near which he afterwards built a cottage and an oratory.

It happened about this time that Serlo de Grendon, the Lord of

Bradley, married Margaret, the daughter of Fitz-Geremund, and received with her in dower, the manor of Ockbrook, together with Depedale. Serlo had a godmother, to whom he was very much attached, and being in full possession of Depedale, he granted her a life interest in it. Here she resided for many years, and was commonly known by the name of "Gomme of the Dale." She had a son named Richard, whom she brought up with a view of taking Holy Orders, and on being ordained priest she determined that he should assist in the performance of divine service in the chapel at Depedale, which was now subject to her control. It is extremely probable that the cottage and chapel to which allusion has been made, were the origin of that cottage and chapel which are still remaining at Dale; and which are therefore the oldest portion of the conventual buildings. This early portion of the history of Dale Abbey rests upon the tradition which was handed down in a chronicle, written by Thomas de Musca, a canon of Dale; but the further history contained in the same chronicle, rests upon a firmer foundation than simple tradition. With the consent and approbation of the above-named "Gomme of the Dale," Serlo de Grendon invited some of the Præmonstratensian monks of Calke to settle at Depedale, and to assist him in founding a regular monastery; and for this purpose he settled some lands upon them. This occurred, according to Tanner, in the reign of Richard I., in the latter part of the twelfth century, and they commenced the foundation of that Abbey, the ruins of which still attest the skill and wealth of successive builders. The sanctity which soon distinguished the monks of Depedale attracted many noble and wealthy visitors, who seldom departed without leaving substantial proofs of their respect. But after many years of possession, these monks began to grow remiss in the discharge of their office, and are said to have frequented the forest more than the cloister; and to have devoted themselves with greater earnestness to the pleasures of the chase, than to the duties of the choir! Their frequent depredations upon the deer in the neighbourhood at length drew down upon them the anger of the king, and he ordered them to be removed. Finding themselves thus involved in difficulties, they resigned all their possessions into the hands of their patron, and returned to Calke. The house being thus deserted, the Abbot of Topholme, in Lincolnshire, was requested to send some members of his Abbey to occupy it; and, accordingly, six were sent to Depedale for this purpose. These on their arrival were enriched by a grant of land in Stanley, and the Abbey was henceforth to be called, "The Abbey de Parco Stanley." But notwithstanding this endowment, it is said the monks were kept in a state of great poverty, from the vast expenses which they incurred in supporting and entertaining many, who taking advantage of their defenceless condition, quartered themselves upon them! They had scarcely any cultivated land to supply them with the common necessities of life; and after vainly struggling for some time with their adverse fortune, they were compelled to follow the example of their predecessors, and to return to

the monastery from whence they had come. They were invited to do this by the Abbot of Topholme, who on being made acquainted with the miseries they were enduring, requested them at once to return. "Solitary, stained, and sallow," said the chronicler, "sat that daughter of Zion—the Church of Depedale!" not, however, to remain long in her sackcloth and ashes; for the Abbey of Depedale, although in a state of poverty, had nevertheless attained a very considerable reputation for sanctity; and this induced another body of Præmonstratensian monks to migrate here from Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, which was a rich and powerful monastery, having been founded in the year 1153, by Thomas le Flemangh, and was at that time in a flourishing condition. It fared, however, no better with them at Depedale than with their predecessors, for after residing there some time, and likewise suffering from the effects of poverty, a circumstance occurred which is said to have inspired them with a determination to quit their new abode.

On a certain day, as one of the monks was about to arrange the lamps at the altar, the whole of them fell down with a loud crash, and were broken in pieces! This naturally had a very powerful effect on minds always open to what they believed were divine interpositions; and when the prior, who had been sent for, beheld what had happened, he said, "Let us depart hence, for nothing seems to prosper with us, but all things are adverse! And truly, my brethren, I declare that the Lord hath judged us to be unworthy of this place; or, perhaps, hath reserved us for other and better things." These words were a comfort to them in their distress; but, before they had time to give them the consideration they required, and ere many days had elapsed, the Abbot of Welbeck himself came to pay them a visit. As it was by his advice they left the flourishing abbey of Welbeck, he was much disappointed and grieved to see the wretched state in which they were living; and on his return home he lost no time in holding a chapter, and after a consultation, it was determined that the monks should be recalled from Depedale. Once more, therefore, this sacred spot was forsaken, but it did not long remain in its desolate condition; a circumstance having occurred which led to its permanent establishment, and contributed to render it, in every respect, a flourishing community at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Ralph Fitz-Geremund having given his sanction to the foundation of a religious house at Depedale, under singular circumstances, the completion of that foundation was brought about in an equally remarkable way. This Ralph had a son named William, who purchased the manor of Stanley, and having an only daughter named Matilda, he granted the manor of Stanley to her in dower on her marriage with Geoffry de Salicosa. These being without offspring, resolved to dedicate the manor of Stanley to the service of God; and for this purpose to make a solemn grant of it to the Monastery of Depedale. Although this manor had been conveyed to Geoffry and Matilda on their marriage, yet they thought it right to obtain the consent of their father before they offered their gift. William Fitz-

Ralph being much pleased with the proposal, heartily joined in the dedication; and in order that all might be done with regularity, he sent for his nephew, William de Grendon, a priest, the son of his sister Margaret, who had married Serlo de Grendon, and thus addressed him: "I purpose," said he, "to build a monastery of the Order of the Præmonstratensians, by the advice of my friends, in my park at Stanley, a place which is contiguous to that of Depedale, of which you are the patron, and where three congregations of different men have successively flourished, all of whom being attacked and driven away by intolerable poverty, have left the spot desolate. And I most truly am persuaded that you will bestow that place upon my new establishment, so that between me and thee we may provide out of our lands possessions and goods, which God hath granted us—should God grant us length of life—that the religious men who shall be called thither may not be compelled by necessity to beg, or to change their situation." This proposal being as agreeable to the mind of William de Grendon, as it was to that of his uncle, he replied, "Blessed be the name of the Lord, who hath inspired thee with so pious a purpose! And blessed by God may they be who have given thee this counsel! So mayest thou speedily take in hand, happily in the name of the Lord, that which thou hast in thy mind, if it so pleaseth thee, particularly as men are so frail and mortal! And I will bestow the place of Depedale and all the appurtenances which are mine to grant; and never at any former period were the inhabitants of that place—whether black or white canons dwelling there—located there with more certain hope of fruitful grace. Yet I grant this place on one condition: that a priest of that congregation shall every day, in perpetuity, within the chapel of Depedale—which they must keep in repair—celebrate mass for my soul, and for the souls of my ancestors and successors, and for the souls of all those that are at rest in Christ; and, further, that upon the great table in the refectory, there shall be placed one loaf of conventual bread, beer, and money, to be distributed to the poor."

After these arrangements had been made, their execution was entrusted to Geoffrey de Salicosa and his wife; and their father enjoined them to proceed immediately with their foundation of the proposed monastery. Having received the charters and other documents necessary for the foundation, they went to Newhouse, a Præmonstratensian monastery in Lincolnshire, in order to procure from thence a sufficient number of monks to form a convent at Stanley. Such was the fame of the monastery at Newhouse at that time, that the chronicler tells us "there were among the monks, men fragrant with the flowers of the virtues, so that they had the rose of the firmest patience, the lily of chastity, and particularly the violet of the contemplation of celestial life, whom the sincerity of life, and virtue of manners so honoured, that from sea to sea, throughout all the districts of the English kingdom, their sanctity sent abroad its odour."

Geoffrey and Matilda on arriving at Newhouse found there a wise and prudent abbot, whose name was Lambert, under whose rule the monas-

tery acquired a very high reputation for learning and piety. Geoffry and his wife were courteously received by the venerable father, who after being made acquainted with the object of their visit, held a council with his brethren, which resulted in permission being granted them to lead forth nine canons to their new monastery. Among these were Walter de Steteneye, who was the first abbot of Dale, and John of Byford, the son of Baldwin of Byford, the friend and associate of Peter de Gansila, who was one of the founders of Newhouse. The following is the foundation deed of Geoffry de Salicosa and Matilda his wife, confirming the grant of William de Grendon, concerning the lordship of Depedale.

"To all the faithful in Christ, now and evermore health. You may understand that we, Geoffry de Salicosa-Mara, and Matilda my wife, the daughter of William Fitz-Ralph, sometime Seneshal of Normandy, have granted, and by this deed confirmed to God, to the Church of the blessed Mary of Stanley Park, and to the Abbot and Canons of the Præmonstratensian Order, serving God in that place, the whole donation which William de Grendon made to the said Church by his deed of free and perpetual gift, namely, the Lordship of Depedale, with all its appurtenances and liberties, and six shillings of annual payment, which the said William was accustomed to demand, by tributary right, for six bovates of land in Okebroke."

There were many liberal benefactors to the Abbey of Dale, who bestowed upon the monks, lands of considerable value, and the advowsons of Heanor, Ilkeston, and Kirk Hallam; so that at the time of its dissolution, in 1539, its revenues were estimated at £144 4s. per annum.

From the great extent of its monastic buildings—which is manifest from their ruins—we may easily imagine that they took many years to complete; and, therefore, many abbots presided over a society but scantily provided with dwellings. It is generally considered that the foundation of the abbey really commenced when Geoffry de Salicosa, and Matilda his wife, endowed it with the lordship of Depedale, and placed there the canons whom they had invited from Newhouse, with Walter de Steteneye as their abbot. But if we take into account the residence of those monastics who from time to time dwelt there, after Ralph Fitz-Geremund had given his sanction to the hermit, the period of its first foundation may be referred to an earlier date, probably in the latter part of the twelfth century.

Walter de Steteneye was unquestionably the first abbot whose name is recorded; and although he presided over the monastery rather more than 31 years, yet there are no traces of any work remaining which can be assigned to the date of his abbacy. He was succeeded by five others, viz., William, John Gauncorth, Hugh of Lincoln, Simon, and Laurence, whose period of government extended over 58 years, but no marks of any kind were left behind them!

Richard of Normanton succeeded Laurence, and the only memorial of his rule was a sad state of dilapidations which he allowed to take place, and which proved burdensome to his successors. It is some-

what remarkable, that although he allowed the few buildings which had been erected to fall into a state of ruinous decay, which pressed heavily on the resources of the abbey, yet after his retirement from office for six years, during which John of Lincoln presided, he was re-elected on the death of John of Lincoln, and continued his government for nearly two years longer! He was succeeded by John Horsley, of whom no traces remain, although he presided nearly twenty-seven years! But he was probably advanced in life when he was appointed, as he is said to have been worn out by years when he voluntarily resigned his office. He was succeeded by John Woodhouse, who after a short rule of three months was succeeded by William Horsley, who presided over the abbey nearly twenty-three years, and it was under his supervision that many of the conventual buildings were erected. Indeed, there are no marks of any earlier work discernible among the ruins which still remain. William Horsley was succeeded by Roger de Kyrketon, who after presiding about three years-and-a-half was succeeded by William de Bonley, A.D. 1355, the period of whose abbacy far exceeded that of any preceding abbot, extending over forty-two years! He died in the year 1397, and to his skill and munificence the chief portion of the abbey must be attributed. The period of his rule was a great portion of the brightest period for architectural display; and this circumstance, combined with his own refined taste, accounts for the beauty of his works. He not only repaired whatever had fallen into decay, but he also added considerably to what his predecessors had built. His successor, Henry Moneyasche, had a long period of rule, extending over 39 years; but from the records of the abbey he does not appear to have been remarkable for anything beyond a long period of rule. His successor, John Sponson, however, is said to have been diligent in improving his monastery, and to him is attributed the building of the nave and choir; but to judge from the small portion of tracery which still remains in the east window, forming the arch which is now standing, it may with propriety be assigned to William de Bonley, of whose skill mention has just been made. It is certainly a lovely production, and belongs rather to the second than the third period of Gothic architecture. It cannot be denied, however, that John Sponson added considerably to the buildings. As the time of dissolution drew near the abbots seem to have been stimulated to greater exertions in beautifying their abbey; for when John Sponson, after presiding twenty-two years, died, he was succeeded by John Stanley, who built the cloisters—no part of which, unfortunately, remains. He was a very considerable benefactor to his monastery, not only by the additions which he made, and on which he was constantly employed during the whole period of his rule, which lasted twenty-two years, but also by the prudence with which he managed the general affairs of his brethren. His successor was Richard of Nottingham, who following the example of preceding abbots, caused many additions to be made, and repaired those parts, which through lapse of time were falling into decay. He presided nineteen years, and was succeeded by John Stanton, who, according to Dugdale, was the

last abbot ; but in the Commissioners' account it appears that John Bede was the abbot at the time the surrender was made. In the days of Abbot Stanton the storm, which had long been gathering, burst over the land, and reduced to ruin many a fair building which, during the five preceding centuries, had been erected by the piety and munificence of kings and nobles. It is true that the fine gold was cankered, and that errors were mingled with the truth ; but the learning and piety of those ages which witnessed the erection of buildings serving as depositories for divine truth—and often as a refuge for the defenceless or the weak—are too inconsiderately condemned. Our great historian, Camden, remarks with regard to religious houses, that there are some people who take it amiss that in his noble history he has mentioned monasteries and their founders. "I am sorry," says he, "but—not to give them any just offence—let them be angry if they will. Perhaps they would have it forgotten that our ancestors were, and we are, Christians ; since there were never more certain indications and glorious monuments of Christian piety and devotion to God than were those ; nor were there any other seminaries for the propagation of the Christian religion and true literature ; however, it came to pass that in a loose age some rank weeds ran up too fast, which required rooting out." This was very true, but it certainly did not justify "the merciless destruction with which this violent transfer of property was accompanied, as it remains a lasting and ineffaceable reproach upon those who partook of the plunder, or permitted it ! Who can call to mind without grief and indignation, how many magnificent edifices were overthrown in this undistinguishing havoc ! The noblest works of architecture, and the most memorable monuments of antiquity ; each the blessing of the surrounding country ; and collectively the glory of this land ! The persons into whose hands the abbey lands passed, used their new property as ill as they had acquired it. The tenants were compelled to surrender the writings by which they held estates for two or three lives, at an easy rate, payable chiefly in produce : the rents were trebled, and quadrupled, and the fines raised in even more enormous proportion—sometimes even twenty-fold ! Nothing of the considerate superintendence which the monks had exercised,—nothing of their liberal hospitality was experienced from these '*step lords*,' as Bishop Latimer in his honest indignation denominated them !"* The founders of monasteries denounced a perpetual curse upon any one who should usurp, diminish, or injure, any of those possessions which they had freely given ; or divert them from the object to which they had been solemnly consecrated : and the good old historian, William of Malmesbury, in alluding to those who had laid sacrilegious hands upon monastic property, observed, that the denunciation had always up to his time, *i. e.*, the twelfth century, been manifestly fulfilled, seeing that no person had ever thus trespassed against it without coming to disgrace,—without the judgment of God ! It would, indeed, be well if this were carefully weighed by those who, from any circumstances whatever, are at present the possessors of abbey lands !

* Southey.

It cannot be denied that gross abuses had crept into the monastic system, previous to the sixteenth century, and that these abuses, wherever they were found, required reformation; but it is equally certain that there is a wide difference between reformation and destruction! Reformation, however, although valuable in other respects, would not have answered the purpose of the courtiers and royal favourites of those days,—plunder being their object! If monasteries instead of being swept away, had been really reformed; if they had been reserved for persons not tied by monastic vows, but who satisfied to endure hardships, and content with poverty, were ready from the pure love of God, to devote themselves to preaching, study, and prayer, our large towns would have been supplied, not as now, with three or four overburdened clergymen, but with a numerous body of men, ready, under episcopal guidance, to do the work of Apostles and Evangelists, to multitudes (the expression is not too strong), now lying in darkness and in the shadow of death! Thoughts like these will force themselves upon any thoughtful person, when viewing these sacred ruins; and as these monuments of consummate art present themselves to our notice, they cannot but excite in our minds feelings of indignation and regret.

The arch of the eastern window, which stands alone in its desolation, is an undeniable proof of the grandeur of Dale Abbey before its dissolution.* A portion of the gateway still remains; and memorials of the ancient architect, and skilful mason, may be found in almost all the buildings and walls in the neighbourhood. The refectory of the abbey, together with many other interesting relicæ, were purchased by Francis Pole, Esq., and transferred to Morley Church, where they are still carefully preserved. The refectory windows were filled with stained glass, on which were depicted various legends, a portion of these unfortunately perished through neglect, but those which remained were some years since restored most skilfully by Warrington, of London, at the expense of T. O. Bateman, Esq.

The cell, too, is yet in existence, although painfully neglected, in which the pious baker from Derby was content to spend many weary days and nights in solitary devotion! It has been already stated that the building which is now used for a Parish Church, was in all probability built on the same spot where a chapel was erected by "The Gomme of the Dale," sometime previous to the foundation of the chief part of the abbey. There is a house adjoining, forming with the church one building. An ancient gallery extends over three-fourths of the church, which makes it probable that the house was used, either as an infirmary for the sick, and the gallery a place where they could join in divine service; or else that it was erected for the use of lepers, after the completion of the chapel and choir of the abbey. This, however, is only conjecture, as none of the ancient records of the abbey make any allusion to it.†

* The vignette at the head of this article, for which the Editor is indebted to Mr. Keene, represents this picturesque ruin.

† An account of this curious chapel, and of other details connected with Dale Abbey, and of the tiles and stained glass removed from thence to Morley Church, is proposed to be given in a future number of the "RELICUARY." ED. RELICUARY.

Ever since the destruction of the abbey, however, it has been used as the Parish Church. It is the only portion which escaped in the general plunder; for when the spoiler came every thing which could be converted into money was sold, although the sum realized was scarcely worth computing, as may be seen from the following inventory, copied from one of the "*Additional MSS.*" in the British Museum: MS. 6698, P. 529.

DALE PRIORY.

Hereafter folowyth all such p'cells of implements or housholde stuffe, corne, catell, ornaments of the churche, and such other lyke founde within the monastry at the tyme of the dyssolution of the same house sould by the Kynges Commissioners to Francis Pole, Esquire the 24th day of October, in the 30th yere of our soveraigne lorde Kyng Henry the Eighth.

- Fyrst; at the hygh autler, a table of woode paynted; 2 candlestyks of brasse; a lamp; the seat in the Quier; a crucifyx; Mary & John; a payre of organs, 20s.
- It: On the ryght of the Quier 2 autlers, wyth 2 tables of allebaster sould for 6s.
- It: A grate of yren abowte the founder, and tymbe worke there sould for 8s.
- The Church. It: The rode alter in the church, and a rode there 2s.
- It: In the Lady chapel a table of alebaster and certain seats & wood there sould for 5s.
- It: In the lyttle chapel of our Lady a table of alebaster with an image of our Lady there, sould for 3s.
- It: The partition of tymber in the bodye of the church, 20s.
- It: The clock there sould for 6s.
- It: The roofs, yren, glasse, paving stones, and grave stones, and paving stones in the church sould for £18.
- The Dorter. It: The Dorter there sould for 7s. 6d.
- It: There 2 tynacles of blacke sattin: a cope of the same, with albes thereto belonging; a suite of white silk with a cope to the same, spotted with black stars; a suite of black silk, 8 old copes and 8 old autler clothes there sould for 40s.
- The Vestry. It: The roofs, yren and paving stones and the seats there, sould for £6.
- The Cloister. It: The glasse, yren, and paving stones there sould for 5s.
- The Chapter House. It: The glass, yren, and paving stones there sould for 30s.
- The Frater. It: There 2 tables and 2 formes sould for 12d.
- Hall. It: There 4 table clothes and 6 stands, sould for 5s.
- The Buttery. It: There a brasse pot in a furnace; 3 brasse pots; 3 lyttle pans; 3 spits; a payre of cupboards; 1 pot

The Kitchen.	chain; 2 cressets; 1 gridyren; 1 payre of tongs; a mortar with a pestel; 40 plates and dishes, and saucers, soule for 40s.
The Brew House.	It: 2 leads; a mashing vat; a malt ark there soule for £4.
The Yelyng House.	It: There 12 yelyng leads; a yele vat; a cleansing vat; 2 tubs, soule for 30s.
The Bake House, & The Boultyng House.	It: There a moulding board; 3 troughs; a boultyng ark, soule for 2s.
The Malt House.	It: A cistern of lead, and one brazer for a kyn soule for 13s. 8d.
The Bishop's Chamber.	It: There an old feather bed; an old covering; a bolster; an old tester; an old hanging, soule for 12s.
The Bonney Chamber.	It: An old feather bed; an old coverlet; a table with a forme; the hangings of old saye, soule for 7s.
The Inner Chamber.	It: A feather bed; 2 old coverings; and a mattress there soule for 5s.
Elton Chamber.	It: A feather bed; an old coverlet; a tester of linen cloth, soule for 4s.
The Inner Chamber.	It: A matrass & a coverlet soule for 2s.
Cattle at the Monastery.	It: 8 oxen soule for £4. It: 15 young bullocks at 4s. a piece 60s. It: 20 pigs soule for 13s. 4d. It: Calves there soule for 20s. It: Horses there soule for 20s. £9 13s. 4.
Cattle at Bayhays Grange.	It: 11 Kine soule for 100s. It: Sheep there soule for £4 13s. 4d. It: Cheese there 2s.; 1 pot 4d.; 2 pans 20d. £9 17s. 4d.
Cattle at Oakbrook Grange.	It: 1 cow 6s. 8d. It: 7 swine 12s. It: 1 horse 6s. 8d. It: 8 oxen soule for 100s. £6 5 4d.
Grain at The Monastery.	It: 3 Quarters of Wheat at 8s. the Quarter....24s.
	It: 4 Quarters of Rye at 7s. the Quarter.....28s.
	It: 6 Quarters of Malt at 4s. the Quarter.....24s.
	It: 2 Quarters of Peas at 4s. the Quarter.....8s.
	It: 3 Quarters of Oates at 16d. the Quarter.....4s.
Grain at Bayhays Grange.	It: 10 Loads of Hay at 2s. the Load.....20s.
	It: 6 Quarters of Peas soule for 24s.
Grain at Oakbrook Grange.	It: 1 Quarter of Rye 7s. It: 10 Quarters of Barley 40s,
	It: 3 Quarters of Peas 12s. It: 6 Loads of Hay 12s.
Waynes at the Monastery.	It: 1 Quarter of Barley in the Malt House 4s. 75s.
	It: There 2 Waynes soule for 6s. 8d.
Waynes at Oakbrook Grange.	It: There 2 old Waynes soule for 6s. 8d.

The sum of all the goods aforesaid is £77 12s. 2d.

REWARDS GIVEN TO THE ABBOT AND COVENT THERE AT THEIR DEPARTURE.

	£	s.	d.
First, to John Bede, late Abbot	...	6	13 4
It: to Richard Wheteley	...	0	40 0
It: to John Gadman	...	0	40 0
It: to Richard Hawslen	...	0	40 0
It: to Thomas Bagshaw	...	0	40 0
It: to William Smyth	...	0	40 0

								£	s.	d.
It:	to John Banks	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	40	0
It:	to George Coke	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	40	0
It:	to Robert Harvey	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	40	0
It:	to Rauffe Heryson	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	50	0
It:	to John Shemolde	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	30	0
It:	to Robert Wilson	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	30	0
It:	to James Cheryholme	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	30	0
It:	to James Cleyton	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	30	0
It:	to John Bateman	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	20	0
It:	to Robert Jerett	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	30	0
								£33	13	4

									s.	d.
It:	to Sir William Coke, the Pariah Priest of Stanley, in reward	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
It:	to John Pendleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	0
It:	to Hugh Wilson	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
It:	to William Winfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	0
It:	to Robert Nesse	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
It:	to William Tykhull	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
It:	to Robert Briggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
It:	to Thomas Walsal	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
It:	to Thomas Dawson	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	0
It:	to John Kneton	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	0
It:	to Robert Pygyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	0
It:	to Henry Bauldock	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
It:	to Roger Taylor	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
It:	to William Weste	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
It:	to Randall Blechworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
It:	to John Campion	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
It:	to John Campion	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
It:	to John Tebaulde and his wife	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
It:	to Margaret Heryson	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
It:	to Margery Fydler	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
It:	to Roger Coke	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
It:	to Luke Slake	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
It:	to William Heryson	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
It:	to John of the Hennhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
It:	to William Laundsale	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
It:	to John Knoll	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
It:	to John Brykwod	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
It:	to Edmund Ball	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
It:	to John Taber	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0

N.B.—Total Rewards £15 9s. 8d.

Cates bought. It: In cates bought and spent by the Commissioners there; and for the safe keeping of the goods and cattle there during the said tyme £6 6s. 8d. The sum of payment aforesaid is £55 9s. 8d.

Mem: There remayneth specialtie of £30 upon Francis Pole, Esquire, for money by hym due for the goods and cattel there by hym bought payable at the feast of the nativity of our Lord God, which shall be in the year of our saide Lord God 1540.

And so remayneth in the said Commissioners handes — for they have paide more than they have received by the sum of £7 17s. 6d., certain goods, or stuff, late belonging to the said Priory which remayneth unsoulde.

White Plate. Fyrst, 11 spoons; 3 lyttle chalices; and the plate of a cross of wood all which weighing 62oz.

Bells remayning. It: There remayneth 6 Bells, weighing 47 cwt. at — the hundreth.

Lead remainyn It: There remaineth 200 fotheres of lead, valued at £4
unsouldo the fother.

Mem. There remaineth all the houses edfyed upon the scite of the saide late Priory; the roff, Glasse, yren, paving stones, and grave stones in the church; the roff, yren, glasse, and paving stones in the cloyster; the glasse, yren, paving stones in the chapter house; the glasse, yren, and paving stones in the frater, souldo, and only except.

Mem. The said Francis Pole, Esquire, was put in possession of the scite of the said late Priory, and all the demaynes to it appertaynyng to our soveraigne Lorde the Kinge's use, the 23^o day of October in the 30th years of the reyn of our saide soveraigne Lorde Kyng Henry the 8th.

PENSIONS AND STIPENDS APPOINTED AND ALLOTTED TO THE LATE ABBOT AND COVENT OF THE SAID LATE MONASTERY BY THE AFORESAID COMMISSIONERS.

		£	s.	d.
Pensions to the religious.	Fyrst, to John Bede, late Abbot	...	26	13 4
	It: to Richard Wheteley, Prior	...	106	8
	It: to John Gadman	...	106	8
	It: to Richard Hawalen	...	106	8
	It: to Thomas Bagehaw	...	106	8
	It: to William Smyth	...	106	8
	It: to John Banks	...	100	0
	It: to John Shemolde	...	66	8
	It: to George Coke	...	100	0
	It: to Robert Harvey	...	106	8
	It: to Rauffe Heryson	...	100	0
	It: to Robert Wilson	...	66	8
	It: to James Cheryholme	...	66	8
	It: to James Clayton	...	40	0
	It: to John Bateman	...	40	0
	It: to Robert Jerett	...	16	8

Sim £88 10s.

FEES AND ANNUITIES GRANTED OUT BY COVENT SEAL BEFORE THE TIME OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SAID LATE MONASTERY.

		s.	d.
Fyrst, to Sir Henry Sacheverell	...	26	8
It: to Richard Whetyley	...	40	0
It: to Adam Bardsay	...	40	0
It: to Charles Bruerton	...	53	4
It: to Sir John Willowby	...	20	0
It: to Vicar of Spondon, by composition	...	40	0
It: to Rauffe Hawke	...	20	0
It: to Thomas Thakker	...	53	4
It: to Robert Whyteley	...	20	0
It: to Nicholas Powtrell	...	20	0
It: to Henry Crosse, a house and a close to the yearly value of	...	20	0
It: to John Towers	...	20	0

Sim £18 13s. 4d.

DEBTS OWING TO DIVERS PERSONS BY THE SAID LATE MONASTERY, BEFORE THE TIME OF THE DISSOLUTION THEREOF.

		£	s.	d.
Fyrst, to Sir Henry Sacheverell, Knight	...	6	13	4
It: to Agnes Brayes	...	6	13	4
It: to the Executors of Alice Garter	...	40	0	
It: to the Vicar of Heanor	...	20	0	
It: to Dawson for fish	...	20	0	
It: to the Church of Ylkeston for wax, 3 dozen	...	...	...	...

It:	to Doctor North	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
It:	to Piers Holland, for his annuity	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
It:	to Vicar of Spondon, for his composition	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	
It:	to Roger Colyar's wife of Derby, for Candles	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	
It:	to Vicar of St. Mary's in Nottingham, 4 oaks	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	
It:	to Robert Smyth of Derby, for brick and tile	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	
It:	to John Halom of Stanley for yren and steel	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	

Sim £24 11s. 6d.

DEBTS OWING TO THE SAID LATE MONASTERY, WHOSE NAMES HERE-
AFTER FOLLOWETH.

Fyrst, Robt. Nesshe oweth for woods within the cloyng of hys farme, and the rows and hedges thereof, due at our Lady-day next ensuing.

N.B.—The following names head the afore-written account of Dale Abbey as Commissioners :—

John Browhyll.	Thomas Bothouse.	Robt. Wandell.
Robert Palmer.	Rycd. Haryson.	Robt. Macham.
Robert Hyll.	John Palmer.	Thos. Sheton.
Lawrence Dawes.	Rychard Sotton.	Raffe Sowthwell.

Francis Pole, Esq., having been the chief purchaser of the furniture, &c., belonging to the abbey, became lessee of the abbey lands under the Crown, in the year 1539, and in 1554 he had a grant made in fee of this property; and in the same year conveyed it to Sir John Port, one of the Justices of the King's Bench. Sir John Port had a son, who married the heiress of Giffard, the daughter of an eminent family in Staffordshire, and he dying without male issue, his property was divided among his three daughters, who were co-heiresses. One married a Gerard, of Bryn, in Lancashire; another married Sir George Hastings, who afterwards became Earl of Huntingdon; and the third married Sir Thomas Stanhope, an ancestor of the Earl of Chesterfield. Dorothy, who married Sir George Hastings, brought Dale to her husband; and Sir Henry Willoughby, of Risley, purchased it of a descendant of Sir George Hastings, early in the seventeenth century. Sir Henry Willoughby had no son, and he was succeeded by four daughters, co-heiresses. The elder daughter married Sir Henry Griffith, and died without issue; the second married—first, Sir Thomas Aston, and secondly, the Hon'ble Anchitil Grey, second son of the Earl of Stamford. The third married—first, Sir J. Bellingham, Bart., and secondly, George Purefoy, Esq. The fourth married Sir Symonds Dewes, Bart. On the death of Sir Henry Willoughby, the manor of Dale and the abbey demesnes were held in moieties by the families of Grey and Dewes. One moiety of their estate was purchased in 1716 by the trustees of Philip Earl of Chesterfield, of Sir Symonds Dewes, for his son Alexander, father of the first Earl of Stanhope. The other moiety was purchased in 1778 of the Earl of Stamford, and the whole is now the property of the present Earl of Stanhope, an interesting ruin but a painful monument of sacrilege!

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THE ELF-SHOT AND THE ELFIN-DART OF THE NORTH.

BY FREDERICK C. LUKIS, F.S.A.

THE Stone Celt, as well as the Flint Arrow-head, are now so well known, that the superstitious title here given to those objects, as in days of yore, will in a few years more probably be entirely forgotten.

These early instruments of offence or of the chase, have, however, from the period when they were superseded by those of Bronze and Iron, been the wonderment of our forefathers, until a very late period; yet still the shepherd or labourer who now finds them considers them with surprise, and even with awe, if not with some notion of reverence or superstition.*

I forward a drawing of one which was mounted in silver, and which was suspended to the neck of an old lady from Scotland, for half-a-century. It was worn by her with something more than the common pride of ornament—"there was a real attachment to it; as the possessor of a charm or amulet at this day would be unhappy without the favoured object round his neck or arm, so was it with the old lady."

The "Elfin-Dart" of the North, was, like the "Elf-arrow," a flint missile, but of somewhat larger dimensions—it had not the projecting corners or "Tangs," as they are called in Denmark, but was fastened to a split spear-rod, and held by the *skin thread* of some fish or animal, with the addition of some pitch or gum, as may be seen in some of the weapons in the South Sea Islands.

It (the "*Elf-Shot*" as it is called), is engraved on Plate XX., as is also one of the "*Elfin-Darts*." The "*Elf-shot*," it will be seen, is a barbed flint arrow-head, similar in form to the examples engraved at the head of this article, which are given for the purpose of showing the form, before mounting in silver, of the one engraved on Plate XX.

* It may be well to note in connection with the subject of this highly interesting paper, that a somewhat similar superstition regarding flint arrow and spear-heads obtains in Derbysire. These instruments are with some of the inhabitants looked upon as fairy darts, and are supposed to have been used by the fairies in injuring and wounding cattle. Happily this belief is rapidly wearing out, and the peasant who would formerly have destroyed a flint when found, now takes care of it, and brings it to myself or some other collector.

[ED. RELIQUARY.]

The respect paid to such objects is still in reality prevalent over more than one-half of the human race. These universal weapons of ancient times, to which superstition attaches some power of preventing evils, are kept in the house or on the person of the mountaineer, and to them, many a medicinal or anti-magical quality is yet ascribed. In the Hautes Alpes, and in Savoy, it is not rare to find one of these stone instruments rolled up in the wool of the sheep, or the hair of the goat for good luck, or the prevention of the rot or putrid decay.

In Brittany the stone celt is frequently thrown down into the well for the purifying or the supplying of a continued spring of good water.

The Hindoo, in like manner, carries a stone celt into his temple, and offers it with much reverence to his Buddha or Mahadeo. In the year 1860, no less than five stone celts were removed from an altar reared in a forest near Allahabad, and another was placed in a small niche in a Peepul Tree, where the Hindoo was wont to kneel at the foot of his sacred tree. The possessing of a celt in a house is a sure preventive against the effect of storms, and I am in possession of several which had once been placed in the walls of various buildings, as a sure preservative against lightning and the thunderbolt (which has generally been called *thunderstone*), and is still fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder.. Shakespeare seems to have had this idea where he makes Guiderius and his brother sing—

"Fear no more the lightning flash,
"Nor all the dreaded *thunderstone*."

In the Channel Islands, as well as in many parts of France, the stone celt is known by no other name than "*Coin de Foudre*;" and it follows, of course, if a celt is found in the earth after a storm, to attribute it to that cause. Some years ago, after a fearful storm which was accompanied with lightning, by which the signal staff of the watch-house was split and shivered, a farmer in the same neighbourhood picked up a flint celt measuring six inches. He at once broke off a small splinter of the celt, and by applying the instrument to his nose discovered a peculiar smell, which he wisely conceived to proceed from its *fire origin*. For some years the poor unfortunate celt became so dis-shaped by these frequent chippings, as to lose its character of the neolithic age, to which it really belonged, and it is now in my possession as a fair example of the drift period.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF TIDESWELL, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

BY BENJAMIN BAGSHAW, JUN.

THROUGH the kindness of the Rev. Samuel Andrew, the Vicar of Tideswell, I am able to add another to the number of useful extracts from Parish Registers which have already been published in the "RELIQUARY."

Tideswell has been the chief town of the High Peak since the thirteenth century, and the residence of many noble and ancient families, as Danyell, Foljambe, Meverell, Statham, Rossington, Alleyn, Stafford and others.

The earliest Register extant is a thin folio vellum book, without backs; a number of leaves are wanting at the beginning and in different parts of the volume, and many entries are totally obliterated, the book having narrowly escaped destruction by fire at some distant period. The entries commence March, 1636, and terminate with December, 1674. The other volume, from which I have made extracts, is in fair condition and easily deciphered; it commences Jan, 1675, and ends in 1746. The dates are not here arranged as in the Register, but in a more uniform manner, and easier for reference.

1636. March 23, Sep. John Booman.
 " August 29, B. erat Barbara Wells filia Bernard de Tids.
 " October —, B. erat Grace Eayre filia Adam de Tids.
 " November —, Sepultus erat Johan North magist Schola.
 December 15, B. erat Elizabeth Poynton filia Adam de Hucklow.
 1637. January 4, Sep. erat Ould Webster.
 March 4, B. Abraham Wells filius Bernard de Tids.
 1637. June —, B. erat Michael Bagshaw filius Juliel. de Litton.
 " August 28, A. Adam Howson de Milnehouse.
 " November 9, B. Thom Peake filius Jacob.
 1638. February 1, B. Elizabeth Wells filia Bernard.
 February 1, B. Juliel Bray filius Thom de Hucklow.
 1638. March —, S. infant Bernard Wells.
 " " —, B. Ann Frost filia Thom. de Hucklow.
 " March —, Matrim solem. erat inter Johan Milnes et Mag^r. Furniss.
 Ralph Heathcott vic.
 1638. June 11, Sep. Francis Meverell.
 Dec. 25, B. Humfrid Wardlow filius Rob^t. de Litton.
 1639. March —, S. infans Edward Vernon.
 June —, Sep. Barbara Vernon.
 (Entered at the end of March, 1644.)
 Ralph Heathcott vicar: Robert Haywarde }
 But from such officers god deliver Will. Cleaton } cul.
 every church and parish. Robert Bagshawe }
 1641. January 10, Bap. Lawrence a poor child.
 1642. July 1, Sep. Elizabeth Meverill filia Edward.
 " Sept. 30, S. uxor Johan Savage.
 1644. June 30. Dr. Rodolph Meverell.
 1645. July —, Bap. Richard Pendleton filius Thom.
 1648. April 14, Sep. Robtina Nawe de Grinlowe.
 1648. June 29, Sep. Grace Meverill.
 1648. March 18, B. Edward Howbrooke sone of Thomas.

1650. July 4, S. the wife of Ottiwell Bagshawe.
Dec. 28, S. a child of Mr. Thomas Allen.
1652. April 19, B. Mark furnace sone of George.
1653. May —, Matrimon solemniz^a inter francis Hallowes et Margaret Greattrix.
1659. April 17, Buried Elizabeth the daughter of John Harvey of Bomley Woodlands within the parish of Abbots Bromley in Staffordshire.
- " May 29, Baptized Rachell y^e daughter of Cromwell Meverell of Tids.
- " July —, Baptised Joseph the son of Thomas Alleyne, of Whetstone.
- " August —, Baptised Edward y^e son of John Alleyne, of Hucklow.
- " 28, Baptised Ann y^e daughter of Mr. Thomas Alleyne.
1660. April —, Buried Margaret Bagshaw widow of Wormhill.
- " June 10, Baptized Bathia the daughter of Cromwell Meverell of Tidawell.
- " October —, Buried Ann Googer widow of Little Hucklow.
1661. April 29, Buried the wife of Mr. William Bagshaw of G^t Hucklow.
- " May —, Buried Joseph the son of Thomas Alleyne of Whetstone.
- " May 19, Baptized Robert y^e son of Robert Bagshaw of Litton.
- " June 16, Baptized Matthew the sonn of George furnace of Tidswell.
- " July 25, Baptized Obadiah the sonn of Mr. Cromwell Meverell of Tidawell.
- " August 18, Buried Bathia y^e daughter of Mr. Meverell.
- " October 21, Buried Mary y^e daughter of Mr. Meverell of Tida.
- " Nov. 6, Matrimon solemnised between Mr. William Bagshaw of G^t Hucklow and Eleanor Bagshaw of Taddington in y^e parish of Bakewell.
1663. March 25, Sep. Robert Lees juvenis de G^t Hucklow.
- " 26, Vidua Woddy de Grindlow.
- " April 10, Sep. Rebecca filia Mr. C. Meverell de Tideswell.
1662. Isaac Sympson C^{tr}. Thomas Alleyne,
Thom. Bowden, } Economi.
Rob^t. Bagshaw,
- " April 22, Bap. Henric fil^s Mr. Thomas Alleyne de Tiddeswell.
- " May 20, Sep. Henric fil^s Mr. Thomas Alleyne de Tida.
- " Dec. 29, Matrimon solemnizatum inter Thomam Wyatt de Hill and Mariam Newton de Peake fforest.
1676. March 29, Bap. Radulph filius Edmund James de Grindlow.
- " April 2, B. Sarah filia God^d furnice de Greate Hucklowe.
- " 26, S. Ann filia Thomae Statham de Tideswell.
- " May 18, B. John filius Thomas Statham de Tideswell.
- " June 25, B. Thomas fil^s Rowlandi Wood de Hucklow.
- " 29, S. Infantum Adami Hallowes de Tideswall.
- " August 11, S. Infantem Johanes Sharshall de Grindloe.
- " October 21, B. Maria fil. francis^e James de Grindlow.
- " 22, B. Johannes fil Roberti Alleyne de Whetstone.
- " November 16, M. Anthony Solsby & Jane Benitt de Grindlow.
- " Dec. 3, Sep. Robertus Meverill generos de dale head.
- " 11, Sep. Thomas Alleyne generos de Tidswell.
1677. Jan^y. 3, M. Gulielmus Needham et Ann Bowman de Hucklow in poche de Hope.
- " March 20, B. Gratrik filia Gulielmi Simcoe de Hucklow.
- " April 12, B. Jacobus Milnes filius Gulielmo de Grindloe.
- " April 23, S. Maria uxor Johanes Alleyne de Huckloe.
- " June 21, B. Thomas filius Thomas Statham de Whetstone.
- " August 1, S. Dorothy filius (sic) Johannes Bagshaw de Milne houses.
- " 2, B. Gulielmus filius Johannes Alleyne de Mag Huckloe.
1677. August 5, B. Cornelius filius Johanes Priestly de Huckloe.
- " 17, S. Margaret filia Johannes Bagshaw de Milnhouses.
- " October 21, B. Johannes filius Roberti Frost de Mag Huckloe.
- " November 4, B. Maria Bowman filia Martini de Magna Hucklow.
1678. June 7, S. Ellena filia Johan Alleyne de Mag Hucklow in poeh de Hope.
- " July 13, B. Ann filia Wilielmi Milnes de Grindloe.
- " Sept. 18, Bap. Sam. Bagshawe filius Johes de Huckloe Mag.
1678. January 25, S. Johes filius Robti Alleyne de Weston.
- " Sep. Johes Howson de Hucklow Magna.
- " February 25, M. Radum Bagshawe de Chappell et Annam Cotterell de ffarefield in poeh de Hope.

1674. April 26, B. Radulphus James filius Edmundi de flowloe.
 1679. June 21, B. Carolus Statham filius Thome.
 " September 21, B. Thomæ Bagshawe filius Roberti de Litton.
 " October 29, B. Marie Jerman filia Edvardo de Litton.
 1680. April 25, S. Johannes Alleyne filius Johan de Huckloe Mag.
 " May 6, B. Guliel. Mills filius Guliel. de Grindloe.
 " June 9, B. Gulielmus Blackwall filius Georgia de Hucklow Mag.
 " September 15, S. Hell. Bagshaw filia Johis Bagshawe de Hucklow Magna.
 " Novr. 26, M. Elia Eare de Tids et Margaret Bagshaw in pch de Eam.
 1684. January 11, Sepult erat Lawrencius Brierley de Tids vicarius et A.M.
 1681. July 3, B. Jedidias filius John Bagshaw de Hucklow Mag.
 " Sept. 25, S. Dorothea Alleyne uxor Tho. de Tids.
 " November 13, B. Temperance filia Johannes Ruggley de Salto Pecco.
 1684. January 5, B. Barbara filia Tho. Statham de Westowne.
 " March 13, S. Susanna uxor Robertu Alleyn de Whestone.
 " April 1, S. M^{rs}. Dorothy Alleyne widd of Tiddswell.
 1682. June 13, Bap. Jone the daughter of William Kyrke of Gittricks.
 " June 22, S. Edward Alleyne de Great Hucklow in the parish of Hope.
 " August 24, Matrimoney solemnized between Robert Alleyne of Wheston and
 " Susanna Bright of Baslow in the parish of Bakewell.
 " September 10, B. Hannah the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Bagshawe of Tideswell.
 " December 24, S. Ralph the sone of Mr. Belleigne of Chapple-le-frith.
 1684. February 25, B. Anne the daughter of Abraham Statham of Tiddeswall.
 1683. April 15, " Matrimoney solemnized between Thomas Alleyne of Whestone and
 " Ann Joyle of Castleton "
 " June 1, S. Mary Bagshaw vidua de Hucklow.
 1684. Jan^y 15, " Matrimoney solemnized between Mr. John Grammer of Bakewell
 " and Jane Bagshaw of Great Hucklow."
 1684. April 12, S. Barbara uxor Thomasi Statham de Whestowne Gen.
 " May 18, " Sepult erat Mr. Samuell Coats of Rouden in Com York."
 " August 30, M. solemnized between Adam Beverley of Tideswell and Mary
 " Alleyne of Whestowne.
 1685. April 1, Sep. James filius Gulielmi Milnes de Grindloe.
 " May 5, Bap. Thom. filius Nich. Bagshaw de Tideswell.
 " June 21, B. Sara filia Abraham Statham de Tiddeswell.
 " August 31, " Sept. Alicia uxor Adam Bagshaw de Wormhill."
 1684. February 19, S. Hannah filia Abraham Statham de Tidswell.
 " March 14, B. Rich : filius Gulielmi Milnes de Greenlowe.
 1686. April 23, Bap. filia Henric Kirke de Grottericks.
 " Thos. Statham,
 " Anthony Nall, } Churchwardens.
 " George Bagshaw,
 " October 9, " Nup^t inter Thomas Statham Gen. de Tiddeswell et Maria Shiro-
 "cliffe de Ecclesfield."
 1684. January 19, Nup^t inter Tristeram Ratcliffe et Elizab. Middleton de Westowne.
 1687. July 23, Sep^t Rebecca filia Thomæ Alleyne deceased de Tideswell.
 " October 20, Bap. Maria filia Thomas Statham Gen. de Tideswell.
 " November 29, Sep^t Barbara Meverill de Tiddeswell.
 1687. February 5, Bap. Sarah filia Gulielm Milnes de Grindlow.
 1688. June 4, Sep^t Infans Beebe Eyre de Tideswell.
 " 22, Bapt^m Gulielmi filius Tristerum Ratcliffe de Westowne.
 " August 23, Nup^t inter M^r. Joho Hall et M^{rs}. Dorothea Alsop de Castleton.
 " September 16, Bap. Samuell filius Abraham Statham de Tideswell.
 " November 30, Sep. Samuell filius Abraham Statham de Tiddswell.
 1689. September 12, Bap. Henricus filius M^r. Thomæ Statham de Tiddeswall.
 " December 1, Bap. Elizab. filia Williemi Milnes de Grindlow.
 " 29, Sep. Hellen uxor John Alleyne de Hucklow Magna.
 1690. March 25, Nup^t inter M^r. Henry Blake et Maria Lomas de Tiddswell.
 1691. April 17, Sep^t Thomas filius Johann Bagshaw de Hucklow Magna.
 " June 12, Sep^t Samuell filius Abraham Statham de Tiddeswall.
 " Mr. Richard Finnt (†) } Vicars.
 " Mr. Daniel Totty,
 " October 8, Bapt^m Elizabeth filia Mag^r Thomæ Statham de Tiddeswall.

1692. April 30, Sept. Richard filius Robti Wilson de Tunstead.
 " May 19, Sep. ——— (sic) uxor John Bagshaw de Hucklow Magna.
 " July 1, Nup^t inter M^r. Rowland Heathcoat de Tackall et M^{rs}. Susannah Bagshaw de Wormhill.
1693. May 24, Sep^t infans Dom. Thomæ Statham de Tiddswell.
 " July. — The fourth day of July, the Reverend Father in God William flord. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry came to Tiddswell about 11 o'clock, and preached, and after Sermon did confirm four hundred and ninety and five persons.
1694. March 16, Sep. Rob^t. filius Robti Bagshaw de Litton.
 1694. April 12, Sep^t Johan filius Dom. John Bagshaw de Hucklow.
 Dec. 27, Bap^t William filius Dom. Thomæ Statham de Tiddswell.
1695. May 6, Sep^t Thom. Bagshaw de Hucklow Magna.
 " July 26, Sep^t Catherine Bagshaw de Milnehouse-dale.
 " November 18, Sep^t Jacobi Milnes de Grinloe.
 " "N. B. — Johannes Allen, A. B. vicarius in quietam possessionem Ecclesie Parochialis de Tiddswell inductus fuit 3^o die Feb., 1695."
1696. May 13, Sep^t Thomas Alleyne de Westowne.
 1697. February 9, Sep^t Sarah uxor Abraham Statham de Tiddswell.
 " " 13, Nup^t inter Josephus Vernon et Margaret Needham.
 1697. May 27, Bap^t Frances filia Dom Thomæ Statham de Tiddswell.
- Mr. Edward Alleyne, } Churchwardens.
 Tristeram Ratcliffe, }
1698. December 28, Bap. Georgius filius Thomæ Statham Gen. de Tiddswell.
 1699. January 1, Sp^t Richard filius Gulielmi Milnes de Grinloe.
 " 30, Nup^t inter Carolus Furnis et Mariam Bagshawe.
 " March 16, Sep. Georgius filius Thomæ Statham gen. de Tiddswell.
1700. January 16, Sep^t Tristeram Ratcliffe de Westowne weaver.
 February 4, Sep^t John Bowden of Bomford, perished on Tiddswell Moor
1701. May 8, Sep. Samuel Oldfield de Tiddswell miner kill'd iⁿ th^e mines on Tidslow.
 " May 21, Nup^t inter Edward Alleyne weaver et Jane Bennett de Tunstead.
 " August 10, Sep. Maria filia Robti Staley de Tiddswell, fidler.
1702. January 27, Bap. Anna filia Dom Thomæ Statham de Tiddswell.
 March 10, Sep^t Margaret filia Rob^t. Wilson de Tunstead.
1704. April 12, Sep^t Elizabeth filia de Dom Alexander Ratcliffe sen.
 " May 31, Nup^t inter Anthony Wilson et Elizabeth Bagshaw.
 " Sept. 18, Sep. Johan Bagshaw de Hucklow Magna.
 " November 8, Sep. Johannem Bagshaw Esq^r. de Magna Hucklow.
 " November 21, Nup^t inter Thomæ Kirke de par^{ish} of Chappell-le frith et Maria Carrington de par^{ish} Glossop.
1704. March 22, Sep. Anna filia Thomæ et Mariæ Statham de Tyddswell.
- Mr. Jno. Statham.
 Mr. Adam Bagshaw, } Churchwardens.
1705. August 14, Sep. Henricus fil. Thomæ et Mariæ Statham de Tyddswell.
 November 18, Sep. Joanna Bagshaw vidua de Hucklow Magna.
1706. February 4, Nuptiæ rita Henricum Kirke at Annam Needham in Parochia de Chapell.
1706. March 28, Sep. Susanna Allen virgo de Tyddswell.
 " October 4, Sepult. Elizabetha Relicta Johannis Bagshaw Ar. de Hucklow:
 " October 4, Sepult Samuel filius Johannes Bagshaw Ar. de Hucklow Magna.
 " October 19, Sep. Johannes Lathner Gen. de Blunts Hall, juxta Uttoxeter in Com. Stafford.
1707. March 26, Sepultum Anna uxor Dⁿ. Adami Bagshaw de Hucklow Magna.
 1708. May 8, Sepult Sarah uxor Roberti Hodgkinson de Milne dale.
 1707. January 14, Sepult Abrahamus Statham de Litton.
 1709. June 8, Buryed William Oliver of Tideswell hee was killed with lightning y^e 7 day.
 " November 5. Married Thomas Gardom of Baslow and Elizabeth Brumhead of Bubnell both in y^e parish of Bakewell.
 " December 29, Baptized Samuel son of Nathaniel Bagshaw Gentleman of Tideswell
1709. February 9, Married John Bagshaw and Ellen Wright both of Litton.
 " Marc^h 14, Buryed M^r. William Bagshaw of Great Hucklow in y^e parish of Hope.

1710. June 22, Married Arnold Kirk of y^e parish of Chapell le frith In y^e County Derby and Mary Sleigh of y^e parish of Sheen in y^e County of Stafford Licensed.
1711. May 26, Buryed William Walker a poor pensioner Aged a hundred and twelve.
Ellis Woodrooffe then Clerk of Hope.
- " November 20, Baptised Elizabeth the daughter of M^r. Nathaniel Bagshawe of Tiddswall.
1712. April 24, Baptized Mary y^e Daughter of M^r. Samuell Eccles and Elisabeth.
1713. August 25, Buryed Elizabeth y^e Daughter of M^r. Richard Swettenham of Tiddswall.
Dec. 26, Baptized Catherine y^e daughter of M^r. Samuell Eccles of Tidawall.
1714. January 28, Buryed M^r. Nathaniel Bagshaw of Tiddeswall.
January 30, Buryed Robert Wilzon of Tunstead.
1714. July 10, Buryed Elizabeth y^e daughter of M^r. Richard Swettenham de Tiddswall.
1744. March 10, Baptized James the son of William Milnes of Grinlow.
1715. May 16, Bap. Hellen y^e daughter of M^r. Samuell Eccles of Tidswell.
- " October 14, Bap. Mary y^e daughter of Mr. Richard Swettenham of Tideswell.
- December, 14, Buryed Robert Hodgkinson of Milne Dale.
1719. January 21, Bap. Thomas y^e son of M^r. Samuell Eccles of Tideswell.
- March 19, Bapt^d Richard y^e son of Rich^d Shallcross.
1717. July 22, Buryed Ann the wife of Mr. William Milnes of the parish of Hope.
- " September 27, Bapt^d Frances y^e daughter of M^r. Richard Swettenham of Tideswell.
November 27, Buryed M^{rs}. Elisabeth Rossington widow of Tideswell.
1718. April 12, Bury^d Rich^d Shallcross of y^e parish of Tidswell.
- " June 20, Buryed M^{rs}. Elisabeth Rossington (*sic*).
- December 29, Bap. Elisabeth y^e daug^r of M^r. Samuell Eccles of Tidswall.
1719. May 20, Buryed Martha y^e Daughter of William Milnes, of Grinlow.
Mary y^e daughter of William Milnes.
- " August 3, Buryed Wm. (?) y^e son of Mr. Wm. Beech of Tiddeswall.
1719. March 10. Buryed Susanna Alleyne of Westowne.
Adamson Kenyon, Vicar.
1720. June 4, Maryed Rowland Heathcote and Mary Heathcote Both of this parish Banns published.
September 20, Buryed M^r. James Beech of Litton.
- " November 3, Bap. Thomas the son of M^r. Richard Swettenham of Tidswell.
1721. January 20, Bap. Frances y^e daughter of M^r. Samuell and Elisabeth Eccles of Tiddswall.
1721. July 13, Buryed Robert y^e son of Will^m Hodskinson of Milnehousesdale.
George Walker, Curate.
1722. May 18, Buryed Thomas y^e son of Mr. Rich^d Swettenham of Tidswall.
- " November 13, Bap. Ann y^e Daughter of Mr. Samuell Eccles of Tideswall.
1723. February 13. Bury^d Mr. William Milnes of Grinlow in the pah of Hope.
1723. May 28. Mary^d Mr. Thomas Beech and Sarah Sterndale. Both of Tideswell.
- " June 6, Bury^d y^e Rev^{ed} Mr. George Walker Curate of Tideswell.
- " June 23, Bury^d William y^e son of Mr. William Milnes of Grindlow In Hope parish.
1723. July 5. Bury^d Ellin y^e wife of Mr. Francis Baker of Litton.
- " July. Mr. Benj^m Bardsly Curate.
- " November 7. Bury^d Frances y^e Daughter of Mr. Sam^l Eccles of Tideswell
1724. January 9. Bap. Mary y^e Daughter of Mr. Thomas Beech of Litton.
- " January 25. Bury^d Edward Alleyne Gentleman of Tidiswell.
- " February 12. Bury^d Mrs. Mary Statham widow of Mr. Thomas Statham of Tideswell.
- " February 21. Bap. Margaret y^e Daughter of Mr. Richard Swettenham of Tideswell.
1724. July 14. Buried Margaret y^e Daughter of Mr. Richard Swettenham of Tideswell.
- " August 13. Bap. Frances y^e Daughter of Mr. Samuell Eccles of Tideswell,
- " December 29. Bap. James y^e son of Mr. Tho^s. Beech of Litton.

The following are on a loose sheet of paper, and purport to be extracts from Wormhill Register:—

"Mr. Joseph Foxlow curate of Wormhill 1720.

"October 3, 1721. Buried Elizabeth Wilkson y^e Relique of Mr. Roger Wilkson late Curate of Wormhill.

"1720. Sep^r. Bap. Esther y^e daughter of James & Susanna Brindle of Tunstead,

"1722. Nov^r 18. Bap. Katherine y^e Daugh^r of Rowland Heathcot of Wormhill.

"1709. June 30. Bap. Elizabeth y^e Daugh^r of W^m Hodgkinson of Milnehouses.

"Dec^r 26. Grace y^e daughter of W^m Bagshaw of Wormhill was baptized.

"1710. April —. Baptized Margaret daughter of Mr. Adam Bagshaw of Wormhill."

1725. April 22. Buried James y^e son of Mr. Tho. Beech of Litton.

"May 9. Buried Ann y^e Dau^r of Mr. John Whitby of Wardlow.

"Bap. Mary y^e Daugh^r of Mrs. Mary Buckingham. June y^e first 1725

"Buried y^e same child December y^e 25.

(The two last entries from a loose paper).

1725. June 29. Bap. Ann y^e Daugh^r of Mr. William Milnes of Grindlow in Hepe P.

"August 28. Buried Thomas y^e son of Mr. Sam^l Eccles of Tideswell.

"December 29. Bap. Elizabeth y^e Daugh^r of Mr. Tho. Beech of Litton.

1726. April 5. Bap. Samuel y^e Son of y^e Rev^d Mr. Bardsley Cur. of Tideswell.

"May 26. Bap. Jane y^e Daugh^r of Mr. Samu^l Eccles of Tideswell.

"July 24. Buried Bridget y^e Daugh^r of Sir John Statham of Wigwell.

"September 1. Buried John Alleyne of Whestone Gentleman.

"September 24. Bap. Adam y^e son of Adam Bagshaw of Great Hucklow.

1724. Jan^y 12. Bap. John y^e son of Mr. Tho^s Beech of Litton.

"Jan. 24. Buried John y^e son of Mr. Tho. Beech of Litton.

"February 1. Bap. Elizabeth y^e Dau^r of Mr. W^m Milnes of Litton.

1727. June 29. Bap. James y^e son of Mr. William Beech of Tideswell Apothec^r.

"July 14. Buried Mary y^e daughter of Mr. Thomas Beech of Litton.

"July 22. Buried Thomas y^e son of Mr. William Shrigley of Whestone.

"August 8. Buried James y^e son of Mr. W^m Sprigley of Whestone.

1723. February 25. Buried Mary y^e wife of Mr. Hummersley of Tideswell.

1728. April 12. Bap. Jane y^e Daughter of Mr. Tho^s Beech of Litton.

"August 29. Marry'd Mr. Nathaniel Hammersley & Alice Marshall of Tideswell, Licence.

"October 10. Bury'd Jane y^e Daugh^r of Mr. Tho^s Beech of Litton.

1729. June 5. Marry'd Mr. Lawrence Downes and Mrs. Mary Farewell, Both of Tideswell Licence.

1733. January 22. Bap. Richard Son of Richard & Eliz. Swettenham of Tideswell.

1733. March 13. Bap. Will^m y^e son of Mr. Will^m Beech of Tideswell.

1741. April 24. Bury'd Mary y^e daughter of Mr. Sam^l Ashton of Tideswell.

1731. May 5. Married Mr. Smithson Green of y^e parish of Ecclesfield and Ellen Morten of y^e parish.

1734. February 3. Bury'd Mary wife of Mr. W^m Shrigley of Wheston.

"February 28. Licence. Married William Royels of the par^h of Hope & Amy Bagshaw of y^e parish

1732. May 14. Married Peter Turner & Frances Howlow of Longstone.

"May 26. Bap. Tho^s y^e son of Mr. Thomas Beech of Litton.

"May 29. Buried Tho^s y^e son of Thomas & Sarah Beech of Litton.

1734. January 10. Buried Richard y^e son of Mr. Richard Swettenham of Tideswell.

1733. March 31. Bap. Thomas y^e son of Mr. William Beech of Tideswell.

"June 14. Bap. Ellin y^e daug^r of Lawrence Downes of Tideswell.

"June 29. Buried Ann y^e daughter of Mr. Lawrence Downes of Tideswell.

"August 13. Bury'd Ellin y^e Wife of John James of London.

"October 25. Bapt^d y^e Daughter of Mr. Ralph James of Litton.

"November 9. Bapt^d Martha y^e daughter of Mr. John Goddard of Tideswell.

"November 25. Bury'd Thomas y^e son of Mr. William Beech of Tideswell.

"December 18. Bap. Mary y^e Daughter of Thomas Beech of Litton.

1733. February 25. Bury'd Thomas y^e son of Mr. Robert Freeman of Wheston.

1734. May 10. Bury'd James the son of Mr. William Beech of Tideswell.

"June 6. Bapt^d James y^e son of Mr. Whitby of Wardlow.

"October 11. Buried Samuel Eccles of Tideswell.

1735. April 18. Buried Mary Bagshaw of Great Hucklow, widow.

"May 2. Married Joseph Burks and Mary Beech both of this parish, with licence.

1725. July 9. Buried Edward Shakerley of Baslow.
 " August 16. Bapt^d Penelope the daughter of Mr. William Beech of Tideswell.
 " September 6. Bapt^d Jane the daughter of Thomas Beech.
 " December 22. Buried John Farewell of Tideswell gent.
 1734. January 7. Bapt^d John the son of Mr. Lawrence Downes of Tideswell.
 Edward Markland, Vicar.
 1736. May 15. Bur^d Jane the Daughter of Mr. Thomas Beech of Tideswell.
 " May 20. Bur^d Mary the Daughter of Mr. Thomas Beech.
 " May 25. Bapt^d William the Son of Mr. John Goddard of Tideswell
 " June 1. Bury^d Martha the Daughter of Mr. John Goddard of Tideswell.
 " October 12. Bap. John the son of Ralph James of Litton.
 1739. February 7. Buried John Peirpoint late of Ashford now of Tideswell (!)
 1737. April 12. Bap. Martha the daughter of Thomas Beech of Tideswell.
 " May 9. Buried Elizabeth the Daughter of Robert Freeman of Whetstone Esq^r.
 " July 10. Buried Mistress Anne Rossington of Tideswell.
 " July 21. Bapt^d Sarah the Daughter of Mr. John Goddard.
 " August 7. Bap. Lawrence the son of Lawrence Downes of Tideswell
 " October 19. Bap. Mary's daughter of John Kirk of Ridge of Alstonefield.
 " November 18. Buried Penelope the daughter of Mr. William Beech of
 Tideswell.
 " December 13. Buried Dame Bridget Statham the wife of Sir John Statham
 of Wigwall.
 1738. June 3. Buried Mi^s Agnes Freeman of Whetstone widow.
 1738. January 23. Bapt^d Thomas the son of Thomas Beech of Tideswell.
 " February 7. Buried Benjamin Bagshaw of Ridge Hall Esq^r.
 1739. May 23. Bapt^d Dorothy the Daughter of Mr. Lawrence Downes of Tideswell.
 " June 29. Baptized Joseph the son of Mr. John Goddard of Tideswell.
 " October 13. Buried Robert Allen Freeman son of Robert Freeman of
 Whetstone Hall Esq^r.
 " December 30. Married Ralph Rossington of Manchester and Frances Swet-
 tenham of Tideswell.
 1740. July 5. Buried Margaret the Daughter of Thomas Holland of Presbury parish.
 " November 10. Bapt^d Benjamin the son of Thomas Graham of General
 Barrell's Regiment and Alice his wife.
 1741. June 7. Bap. Christopher the son of Peter Downes of Tideswell.
 " July 16. Bapt^d Sarah the daughter of Thomas Beech of Tideswell.
 " August —. Bapt^d Mary the daughter of Mr. Lawrence Downes of Tideswell
 1743. January 6. Buried William the son of John Goddard of Tideswell.
 " January 10. Buried Mr. William Milnes of Litton.
 " February 11. Married Richard Nash of Walburton in the County of Sussex
 Esq^r and Mistris Jemima Mainwaring Daughter of the late Edward Main-
 waring of Whitmore in the County of Stafford Esq^r deceased, both now
 residing at Tideswell.
 1742. May 3. Married John Barnett and Sarah Ashe both of Tideswell.
 " May 30. Married John Heathcoat of Wormhill and Alice Middleton of the
 Milne-house Dale
 " July 18. Baptized Hannah the daughter of Nicholas Ward in Gene: Honey-
 wood D^r
 " August 10. Buried Mary the daughter of Mr. Lawrence Downes of Tideswell.
 " December 26. Married Thomas Betts and Hannah Fearn, both of Sheffield.
 1743. May 20. Bap. James the son of Thomas Beech of Tideswell.
 1743. February 14. Bur^d Mr. Francis Baker of Litton hosier.
 1744. November 13. Married Richard Hodges of Milk Street in the Parish of St.
 Lawrence in the City of London Haberdasher, and Helena Eccles of Tides-
 well spinster.
 1745. May 4. Married John Smith of Macclesfield and Mary Creswell of Tideswell.
 " August 25. Buried Mr. James Milnes of Litton.
 " September 13. Married William Slaak of Tideswell and Mary Bennett of
 the same, which William is a soldier in Collonell John Batter's Regiment of
 foot in the kingdom of Ireland.
 " October 20. Bapt^d Richard the son of Ralph Rossington of Tideswell &
 Frances.
 1748. January 6. Baptized Samuel the son of Richard White of Grindlow &
 Elizabeth his wife, privately on the ninth of November and brought to
 church the sixth of January.
 1746. May 5. Buried Daniel Ash of Tideswell.
 " June 10. Buried Richard the son of Samuel Wardlow, a soldier.

- 1746 October 8. Buried Alicia the Daughter of Mr. Samuel Foxlow, of Tideswell.
 „ November — Married William Baker of Litton and Elizabeth Leigh of Stockport.

Names which occur in the Registers :—

Bacchus, Slaton, Longden of Wormhill and Millers Dale, Chapman, Nall of Tideswell, Grindlow, and Litton, Mutchill, Sterndale, How, Brierley, Beverley, Staley, Howson, Kirk of Tideswell, Meadow Grattricks, &c., Bray, Eyre, Blore, Mortin, Cantrill, Creswell, Marshall, Oldfield, Palfreyman, Eyley *vel* Keley of Milnehousesdale Peak, Wibbersley, Vernon, Merriman, Anderton, Timperley, Bocking, Holland, Bowman, Pott, Lyon de Lytton, Torr, Frith, Howlow, Bagshaw of Wormhill, Whetton, Milnhouses, Litton, Grindlow, Hucklow, &c. ; Poynton, Wells, Bower *vel* Bore of Tideswell, Beard, Miniter, Woodroofs, Brand.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF
ST. GEORGE'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Concluded from page 160.)

1684. Mrs. Urseley Cust, bur. Jan. 27. (51).
 „ Urseley, dau. of Pury, Cust, esq., bapt. Jan. 27.
 „ Eliabeth, wife of Will Cooke, of St. Michael's, bur. Nov. 8.
 „ Mr. Edmund Hunt of Oundle and Mrs. Ann Wildboar of St. George's, mar. July 8.
 1685. Thomas Brice, a poore man bur. Jan. 5.
 1686. Theodociah, dau. of Rich. Buck, gent., bur. Feb. 2.
 „ Mrs. Easter Sallimon, bur. Apl. 25.
 „ Crispian, son of Stephen and Elis. Cooke, bur. Dec. 14.
 „ Mabilden, dau. of Richard and Eleanor Burleigh, bapt. Oct. 21. (52).

(51). On the north wall of the chancel of this church is a marble tablet having on its top the arms of Cust impaling Woodcocke, *or*, a bend *gules*, three crosses crosslet fitchée of the field, surmounted by the crest of Cust:—a lion's head erased *sable*, langued and eared *gules*, collared gobony *argent* and *azure*, and bears the following inscription—Near this place lieth the body of Vrsulah, only daughter and heiress of Edward Woodcocke, late of Newtimber, in the county of Sussex, Esq., the wife of Pury Cust, Esq.; to whom she bare five children, Mary, Richard, Pury, Elizabeth, and Vrsulah. Two whereof, viz., Pury and Elizabeth, God hath taken to himself, and they lie buried with their mother in a vault beneath: the other three the Almighty hath been pleased to leave for a comfort to their disconsolate father, who, in memory of his said most dear and virtuous wife, caused this monument to be erected. She died in childbed the 24th of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1683-4, in the 24th year of her age. On six small medallions, three on each side of this monument, are the following inscriptions:—1. Samuel Cust, Esq., grandfather of Pury Cust, Esq., died the 5th of March, 1662. The remains of whose body lies buried near this place. 2. Mary Woodcocke, widow, mother of Vrsulah, wife of Pury Cust, Esq., died February 7th, 1682-3, whose body lieth buried in the vault beneath with her daughter. 3. Richard, son of Samuel, created a Baronet in 1677, and in the following year representative of this Borough in Parliament, was buried near this place, September 6th, 1700. 4. St. Richard, son of St. Pury and Ursulah, and grandson and heir of St. Richard, died January 25th, 1734, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons. 5. Pury, son and heir apparent of St. Richard (by Dame Beatrice, daughter and heiress of William Pury, Esq.), was created a Knight soon after the Revolution, and died in his father's lifetime, February 22nd, 1698-9. 6. Mary, daughter of St. Pury and Ursulah, and widow of Robert Thompson, Esq., died November, 1718. Ursulah, daughter of St. Pury and Ursulah, and widow of Richard Newton, Esq., died September 11th, 1757.

(52). Richard Burleigh was parish clerk, as we find him writing on the cover of one of the register books thus: "Richard Burly, clerk of St. George's, (1699)." 164

1686. Charles, son of Mr. Willis and Mrs. Mary Atkins, bapt. Dec. 47.
 Richard Holland Rector, and Elizabeth Quarles, mar. Feb. 1. (53).
 1687. Mary, dau. of Tobias and Ann Norris, bapt. Feb. 25.
 Sabina, dau. of Dr. Wm. and Mrs. Elizabeth Wigmore, bapt. May 8.
 " The son of Wm. and Anne Aldwinckle bapt. Sept. 14.
 " Isabell Heard, wid. bur. Mar. 31.
 " Daniel Wigmore, esq. bur. July 12. (54).
 " Mary dau. of Robert and Mary Glen, bur. Oct. 15.
 " Henrietta, dau. of Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Eliz. Wigmore, bapt. Jan. 16.
 1688. The son of Stephen and Eliz. Cock, bur. Jan. 24.
 George, son of Mr. Thomas and Mary Hawkins, bur. Sept. 19.
 " John Pires, of Karby (Careby) labourer, bur. Apl. 1.
 " John Raffod, a soldier, bur. Jan. 8.
 " Mrs. Ann Wright, wid. bur. Dec. 22.
 " Sabina, dau. of Dr. Wm. Wigmore, bur. Dec. 27.
 " Mary, dau. of Richard and Elinor Burley, bapt. Aug. 16.
 1689. Edmund, son of William and Ann Aldwinckle bapt. June 5.
 Abigail, daughter of William and Alice Buck, bapt. Aug. 4.
 " Mary, daughter of Richard Holland, Rector, and Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 23.
 " Mrs. Mary Wyldbore, wid. bur. Jan. 19.
 " Walter Bore, a soldier, bur. Mar. 8.
 " Alice, wife of Richard Buck, bur. Aug. 5.
 " Abigail, daughter of Rich. Buck, bur. Sept. 14.
 " Ursula, daughter of Dr. Wm. and Eliz. Wigmore, bur. Oct. 17.
 " Alice, y^e daughter of Wm. Alderman, bur. Dec. 11.
 1690. John, son of Robert and Mary Fetherston, bapt. Aug. 17.
 " Catherine, daughter of John and Cath. Chadwick, bapt. Mar. 9.
 " Susana, daughter of Edw. and Eliz. Dalby, bapt. Sept. 27.
 " Anna, daughter of Willm. and Ann Aldwinckle, bapt. Oct. 12.
 " Ann Green, an apprentice to Edw. Walker, bur. June 11.
 " Stoit ? son of Dr. Wm. and Eliz. Wigmore, bur. April 21.
 " Ralph Webster, sen^r, bur. June 17.
 " Anne, daughter of Mr. Tobias and Anne Norris, bur. June 23.
 " Anne, wife of John Banton, bur. Sept. 16.
 " John Banton, sen^r, bur. Nov. 2.
 1691. Wm. Dupaquier, y^e son of Abr. and Eliz. Dupaquier, was bapt. June y^e 7 in y^e year 1691.
 " Wm., son of Willm. and Mary Buck, bur. Feb. 13.
 " Susanna, daughter of Willm. and Elizabeth Wigmore, bapt. Sept. 9.
 " Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Cocke, bur. Sept. 25.
 1692. Wigmore, son of Mr. Charles and Frances Halford, bapt. Dec. 15. He was bur. on the 23rd.
 1693. John, son of Mr. Christopher and Elinor Clapham, bapt. Mar. 23.
 " Christopher, son of Richard and Mrs. Bettinson, bapt. Aug. 16.
 " Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Mary Vaughan, bapt. Aug. 24.
 " John Newcomb, bur. Mar. 30.
 " Mary, wife of Robert Glenn, bur. May 18.
 " Robert Glenn, bur. June 13.
 " Pury, son of St. Pury and Alice Cust, bur. Nov. 25.
 1695. Annabella, daughter of Mr. Charles and Frances Halford, bur. Oct. 1.
 " William Allwinckle, bur. Oct. 5.
 1696. Samuel North, bur. May 17.
 1698. Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hawkins, bapt. Mar. 25.
 " Phoebe, daughter of Richard and Mary Vaughan, bapt. Nov. 17.
 " Eleanor Manning, widdow, bur. Oct. 14.

(53). I shall give a Pedigree of the family of Quarles, of Northamptonshire and Essex, from the Herald's Visitation, with illustrations, under St. Mary's extracts.

(54). Mr. Wigmore was a personage of distinction in his time. He was related to the opulent family of Browne, bore arms (viz.—*argent*, three greyhounds passant *sable*, collared *or*. Crest—a greyhound sejant *argent*, collared *gules*, ringed and garnished *or*); and served the office of Mayor in 1667 and 1684, in which year the charter was renewed by James II. (Thomas Hawkins, his predecessor, dying during his year of office). Daniel Wigmore, in 1622, had the lease for 80 years, at a rental of one shilling, of the river Welland by James I. This lease afterwards descended to Chas. Halford, Esq., his son-in-law, and who, on the 20th September 1684, took a fresh lease, to be renewed every 80 years, on paying a fine of £100.

1699. Tobias Norris, Bellfounder, died Jan. 19.
 St. Pury Cust. Knt., bur. March 1.
 1700. Peter Waters, Apparator, bur. Aug. 5.
 Major son of William and Ann Allwinokle, bur. Aug. 20.
 Tabitha, wife of John Wotton, bur. Sept. 10.
 Thomas Woodford, Attorney, bur. Dec. 31.
 Richard Cust. Knt. and Baronett, bur. Sept. 5.
 1702. Richard Burley, bur. Mar. 21.
 1703. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Will Turner, bur. Jan. 24.
 Mr. Nicholas Love, bur. Oct. 12.
 Mrs. Ann Love, Wid., bur. Oct. 29.
 Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Gabriel and Amey Barbour, bur. June 10.
 Edward the son of Mr. William Dickeson, bur. Aug. 6.
 Steven Allgate, a Bradman, bur. Dec. 23.
 1707. Jane, dau. of Mr. Matthias and Elizabeth Browne, bur. Mar. 11. She was
 bapt. July 25, 1706.
 Peter Keisor, a German, bur. April 6.
 Mr. John Wootton, bur. Oct. 18. (55).
 Matthias Browne, gent., bur. Oct. 14.
 1708. Susan, dau. of Mr. Wm. and Susan Turner, bur. Feb. 16.
 1709. George Mewson, gent., bur. Oct. 29.
 Martha, dau. of John and Martha Fossett, bapt. July 25.
 1710. Edward, son of Isaac and Abigail Langton, bur. May 20.
 1711. Wm. Wolph, gent., bur. Oct. 17.
 Mrs. Mary Brown, a maid, bur. Dec. 16.
 Hannah Falkner, Widow, bur. Dec. 14.
 Jane, supposed daughter of Atheroy Chesten & Hannah Falkner, bapt. Mar. 1.
 William, son of Jos. and Jane Caldecott, bapt. Sept. 26.
 1712. The Lady Alice Cust, wid., bur. Aug. y^e 12.
 1714. William, son of William and Mary Hinman, bapt. May 27.
 1715. The Lady Beatrice Cust, widow, bur. April 7.
 1716. John Watson, gent., and Eliz. Tompson, mar. May 5.
 Robert Cropley and Eliz. Bunworth, mar. July 2.
 John Dobbs and Eliz. Cleapold, mar. Oct. 29.
 Richard Wigmore and Mary Tibbs, mar. May 2.
 Mrs. Ann Allen, widow, bur. May 29.
 1717. Rebeckah, dau. of Mrs. Eliz. Ward, bur. Jan. 27.
 Richard, son of Thos. and Elinor Salter, bapt. June 10
 1718. Grace, wife of Geo. Larrett, bur. Feb. 26
 1719. William, son of Mr. Abraham and Eliza Dupaquier, bur. Jan. 13.
 Anne, dau. of St. Richard and Ann Cust, bapt. Oct. 13 (bur. Jan. 31, 1720).
 Ann Norris, widow, bur. Aug. 24.
 Mr. Richard Vavasour, bur. Sept. 15. (56).
 1727. John, son of John and Eliz. Warrington, bapt. Oct. 7.
 1743. The Rev. Mr. Ralph Birdmore, Rector, bur. June 17.
 1754. Thomas Peter, son of Peter Renouard, Esq., and Mary his wife, bur. July 23.
 1755. Mrs. Renouard, spinster, bur. Mar. 11.
 John, son of Eliz. Saul (Wm. Boor the reputed father) bur. Aug. 3.
 1756. Mary, daughter of Peter Renouard, esq., & Mary his wife bapt. Aug. 20. (57).
 John, son of Eliz. Kirby (Wm. Hunt y^e reputed father) bur. Jan. 9.

(55). In Blore's Rutland, page 177, is a Pedigree of the Woottons, who resided at Ketton from the reign of Charles II., at which place they owned an estate, which they sold to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. (ancestor of the present Baron Aveland), in 1782.

(56). A Pedigree of the Vavasour family, of Yorkshire, will be found in Vol. I, page 193 of the Miscellanea Gen. et Her., edited by my friend Jos. Jackson Howard, F.S.A., LL.D.

(57). The ancestor of the Renouard family fled to Holland after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Peter, his son, came to England in the army of William, Prince of Orange, afterwards William 3, in which he became a colonel. The last male descendant of the family, the Rev. Geo. Cecil Renouard, B.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. &c., was born at Stamford, and died in March, 1867, at Swancombe Rectory, near Dartford, at the age of 86. He was the second son of Peter Renouard, Esq., by Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Ott (Mr. Ott was the last representative of a family descended from Felix Ott, born at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1398), Rector of Gamston, Notts, and Prebendary of Lichfield and Peterborough. The Rev. Geo. Cecil Renouard

1758. Will Jarvis and Eliz. Camock, mar. (No date).
 1761. William Dalrymple, esq., bur. Sept. 29.
 1767. Christopher, son of John & Elizabeth Nevill, bapt. Sept. 7.
 Montague and James Macaulay, infants, bur. Mar. 2.
 1768. Susannah, dau. of Stephen & Anne Curtis, bapt. Dec. 26.
 1769. Ann Howgrave, wife of Francis Howgrave, bur. Aug. 4.
 Elizabeth Cust, spinster, dr of Sir Richard Cust, Bart., & Dame Alice, his wife,
 bur. Nov. 17.
 Mrs. Dorothy Cust, daughter of Sir Richard Cust, bart., bur. Sept. 10.
 1771. Rev. Farinden Read. M.A., bur. Mar. 16. (58).
 Francis Howgrave, gent., bur. Nov. 24. (59).
 1772. Savile Cockayne Cust, esq., bur. Feb. 5. (60).
 1774. George Swein, son of Geo. Hepcrow (?), esq., & Alice his wife, bapt. Sept. 9.
 1775. Mary, dau. of William Peacock, esq., & Ann, bapt. Jan. 6.
 1776. Robert Goodhall, gent., bur. Feb. 12. (61).

was a profound linguist, geographer, and botanist, his only collateral relatives being the issue of his sister Annabella, the late Mrs. John James. A more lengthened biographical notice of the reverend gentleman will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1867, from which the above brief notice is taken.

(58). The Rev. Farinden Read, M.A., (was, I presume, the son of Anthony Farinden Read, gentleman, who, according to the register, was buried Oct. 4, 1767), of St. John's, College, Cambridge, B.A., 1728, and M.A., 1732. He succeeded the Rev. Hezekiah Haines, (B.A., of Sidney College, Camb., 1706, Master of the school, 1726) as master of the Free Grammar School before 1736.

(59). Francis Howgrave, was the printer of the *Stamford Mercury*, and a man of some ability, as is evidenced by a history of the town he published in 1726, thus entitled:—"An Essay of the ancient and present state of Stamford. Its situation, erection, dissolution, and re-edification: ancient and popular sports, endowments, benefactions, churches, monuments, and other curiosities; monasteries, colleges, schools, and hospitals; some account of a monastick life; when the monks first appeared in the world; what orders of them were settled here, and the time of their coming into England. The whole gathered from the best printed accounts, as well as original manuscripts, particularly the registers of Durham and Peterborough; the rolls in the Tower, and the Cotton Library; old writings belonging to Brown's Hospital, the corporation books, Mr. Foster's papers, Steven's supplement to Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and many other private repositories. Stamford: Printed for John Clarke, at the Bible, in Cornhill, London; and Wm. Thompson, bookseller, in Stamford, 1726." It was dedicated to John. Brownlow (8th) Earl of Exeter, and is the rarest of all the histories of Stamford, excepting the first edition of Butcher's Survey.

(60). His monument is on the north wall of the chancel of this church, and bears the following inscription:—"In a vault near this place are deposited among his ancestors, the remains of Savile Cockayne Cust, Esq., son of Sir Pury Cust, by Dame Alice, his second wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Wm. Savile, Esq., of Newton, in this County. He was half brother to the late Sir Rich. Cust, Bart., and took the additional name of Cockayne in pursuance of the will of Capt. Samuel Cockayne, son of John Cockayne, Esq., by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of his grandfather, Sir Richard Cust, Bart. By the integrity of his conduct, and sincerity of his friendship he evinced in every relation of life, the virtues which he inherited from his ancestors, and was inflexible in his attachment to the true interests of his country, and particularly in his endeavours to promote the welfare and prosperity of this town. He was standard bearer and clerk of the cheque to the Yeoman of the Guards of His Majesty, and died Jan. 27, 1772, in the 74th year of his age." On the top of the monument is a shield of arms, charged: 1. Cust, a crescent *gules* for difference; 2. Cockayne, *argent*, 3 cocks, *gules*; 3. Savile, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, 3 owls *vert*; 4. *Argent*, on a chevron wavy *sable* a skull of the first.

(61). I do not know whether this Robert Goodhall, gent., was related to William Goodhall, Esq., who died Aug., 1766, in great poverty at Tinwell (where he was buried), Rutland. According to Blome's *Rutland*, p. 88, he was the last of a respectable family of that surname, lords of the manor of Holywell (now possessed by C. T. & B. Reynardson, Esq., descended from Sir Abraham Reynardson (arms - or, 2 chevrons engr. *gules*, on a canton of the second a mascle *arg.*), Knt., Mayor of London in 1649. During his mayoralty (Apl. 4) he was committed to the Tower, and Thomas Andrews filled the civic chair for the remainder of the year. He, with Thomas Adams, John Langham, and Jas. Bunce, Aldermen, refused to publish an act made by the Commons soon after the death of Charles I., for the extradition of the royal line, the abolishment of monarchy in the kingdom, and the setting up of the Commonwealth.

1776. Claudius Francis Barlevis (?), M.D., bur. Aug. 26.
William, son of William and Catherine Stevenson, bapt. June 25. (62).
1780. Dame Alice Cust, relict of Sir Richd. Cust, Bart., bur. Jan. 11. (63).

For refusing to read the proclamation against the Kingly Government and the House of Lords he was fined £2,000. He died in 1661, and was buried in St. Martin's, Outwich, London. The present proprietor of Holywell is Charles Thomas Samuel Birch Reynardson, Esq., Sheriff of Lincolnshire, 1859, and according to *Burke's Royal Families* 19th in a direct descent from King Edw. I., Lincolnshire, whose arms were—or, a pile *sable*, on a canton *azure*, a saltire engrailed *argent*. The pedigree commences with William Goodhall, of Holywell, gent., who had issue a daughter, Anne, baptised there 13th Aug. 1629, and buried there 28th July, 1660, and a son, Robert Goodhall, gent., who was baptised there, 11th July, 1626, and buried there 27th Dec., 1682. His grandson, Rt. Goodhall, Esq., was baptised at Holywell, 31st Dec., 1674, married on the 14th June, 1696, Mary, daughter and coheir of Edm. Bolsworth, citizen of London, and by her, who was buried at Holywell, 15th Feb. 1703-4, had (*inter alios*) Mary baptised there, 22nd May, 1699, who was afterwards married to Charles Snow. On the north of the north aisle of All Saints' Church, Stamford, is a tablet to this lady and her husband. At the top are these arms:—Party per fesse nebule *azure* and *argent*, 3 antelopes' heads 2 and 1) erased counterchanged (Snow); impaling or, a pile *sable*, on a canton, *azure*, a cross saltier engrailed or (Goodhall), and the following inscription:—In memory of Charles Snow, gent., who died September the 12th, 1757, aged 59 years.—In memory of Mary, *ye* wife of Charles Snow, gent., who died January *ye* 28th, 1757, aged 59 years." William, her eldest brother, the last of the family, was born at Holywell, 7th April, 1698.

The family of Snow were lords of the manor of Clipsham, Rutland, an estate which passed to them from the Johnson family (descendants of the founder of Oakham and Uppingham Schools, mentioned previously). The last male member of the family, the Rev. Matthew Snow, died April 18th, 1809. Jane, his eldest sister, born June 30, 1760, died Dec. 13, 1845, married John Paget, (arms—*Sable*, on a cross engr. between four eagles displayed *argent*, five lions passant guardant of the field), Esq., of Cranmore Hall, Somerset. The late possessor of the estate (consisting of upwards of 17,000 acres of land, with the advowson of the rectory) John Moore Paget, Esq., of Cranmore Hall and Newberry House, Somerset, sheriff of Rutland in 1851, sold it (shortly before his death), in May, 1865, to John Handley, Esq., M.P., for Newark, for £75,600.

(62). The Stevensons were an opulent family in Stamford, the last members of which were two brothers, Nicholas Clarke and William. The latter, the eldest died in 1845, who by a deed dated 26th May, 1844, three days before his death, secured the sum of £4,000 for the purpose of building a church in Deeping Fen, Spalding, a district containing a population of 1,000 souls, many of them being five and six miles from a parish church; £5,000 for the endowment and £200 for repairs to be invested with the (late) Ven. T. K. Bonney, Archdeacon of Leicester. It was commenced on the 18th Aug., 1845, and consecrated by the Bishop (John Kaye) of Lincoln, July 2nd, 1846. I have frequently seen the building, and can bear testimony to its neat and unpretending character, perfectly in accordance with the private character of the founders (whom I knew) two as worthy beings as ever lived. It was built from the designs of Mr. Charles Kirk, of Sleaford. In the cornice of the nave is this inscription:—"This church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded by William Stevenson and Nicholas Clarke Stevenson, Anno Domini MDCCCLV."

(63). On the north side of the chancel of St. George's Church, among other monuments of the family is a very handsome one by Bacon to the memory of this lady, her husband, Sir Rich. Cust, Bart., and family, thus inscribed:—"Sacred to the memory of Sir Rich. Cust, Bart., and Dame Anne, his wife. He was the eldest son of Sir Pury Cust, of the Black Friars, in this town. She was the daughter of Sir William Brownlow, Bart., of Belton, in this county. They were married in the year 1717, and had a numerous issue. Sir Richard Cust, residing entirely in the country, discharged the offices of high sheriff and justice of the peace for this county with perfect integrity and knowledge. In private life, he and his excellent wife were distinguished for the truest conjugal affection and harmony; and for the utmost solicitude for the welfare of their many children. Sir Richard gave the last and strongest proof of his parental care and affection by his will, the execution of which he intrusted in every respect to his widow. She, to mitigate to her children that loss, which was the severest of afflictions to herself, exerted, with the most lively hope of God's assistance, the fortitude of her mind, and in her steady and increasing care to qualify them for the duties of life, she was bless'd in witnessing their prosperity, and experiencing their gratitude. Sir Richard departed this life on the 25th of July, 1734, aged 53. Dame Anne continued his widow, and died on the 29th of December, 1779, aged 85."

1753. Francis Sharp, a most excellent & skilful musician, bur. Mar. 31.

Their eldest son, Sir John Cust, became Speaker of the House of Commons, and to his memory a monument is erected in the church of Belton, in this county.

Their second son, William Cust, was a captain in the navy, lost his life in the service of his country; and to his memory there is a monument in the church at Grantham. (*Vide Turner's Hist. of Grantham*, p. 12.)

Their third son, Francis Cust, pursued the profession of the law; was one of His Majesty's counsel, and counsel to the Board of Admiralty. He succeeded his uncle, Mr. Savile Cockayne Cust, in the name and estate of the family of Cockayne, in Bedfordshire; served in Parliament twenty years; died unmarried, aged 70; and was buried here in the month of December, 1761. To the acquirements of learning he added the greatest benevolence of disposition and attachment to his family and his friends.

Their fourth son, Peregrine Cust, was a merchant of the city of London; and having served in Parliament twenty-four years, died unmarried, aged 61, and was buried here in the month of January, 1785. He was esteemed for honour and integrity, and greatly beloved for his active and constant endeavours to do good.

Their fifth son, Richard Cust, in the service of the Church became Dean of Lincoln, and Rector of Fulbeck and of Belton, in this county, in which there is a monument to his memory. (He died Oct. 16, 1783.)

Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth Cust, died unmarried, and was buried here in the month of November, 1769.

Their second daughter, Jane, was married first to Francis Fane, of Fulbeck, in this county; and, secondly, to James Evelyn, of Felbridge, in the county of Surrey, and having survived her only child, Anne Evelyn, died November, 1791.

Their third daughter, Dorothy, died unmarried, and was buried here in the month of September, 1770.

Their fourth daughter, Lucy, was the youngest, and is the survivor of all this family: her melancholy reflections upon the repeated losses of such dear relations, receive their best alleviation from her hope in Christ, that they shall meet again where brotherly love shall be the portion of the blessed for evermore. Sir Richard Cust, the first Baronet (so created 29th Sept. 1677) was M.P. for Stamford in 1678, 1679, and 1681, in conjunction with William Hyde, (William Hyde, arms granted by Sir Wm. Segar, Knt. Garter, 16th Sept. 1669, were—*Gules*, a saltire *or*, between 4 bezants, a chief *ermine*, crest a unicorn's head, coupe *argent*, armed and maned *or*, collared *vaire* *or* and *gules*.) Esq., of Langtoft, co. Lincoln, was descended from Hugh Hyde, gent., of Thurgarton, Notts, and represented the borough of Stamford in Parliament from 1678 to 1690, and died 21st Nov., 1694. Bernard, the grandson of Hugh Hyde, gent., of Thurgarton, was a merchant of London, and a renter of the Customs under Jas. I., died in 1630. In Long Sutton Church, Lincolnshire, is a monument to Mary the wife of Joshua Scrope, Esq., Lord of this Manor, who died Feb. 3, 1795. She was the only child and heiress of Thos. Vivian, Esq. (son of John Vivian, of Oundle, Northamptonshire.), Esq., of Cornish extraction, who was heir-at-law in right of his mother to the Hydes, of Langtoft, Lords of this Manor. Her mother was Mary, Countess Dowager of Deloraine, daughter of Gervase Scrope, of Cockerington, Esq., a lineal descendant from the Lords Scrope, of Bolton. She succeeded to the inheritance of the estates of that ancient family in this county under the will of her uncle Fredk. James Scrope, Esq., in 1792. Thos. Vivian was Recorder of Lincoln, and died in 1770; and Mary, his only daughter and heiress, married Joshua Peart, Esq., who assumed the name and arms of Scrope by royal sign manual, dated 24th May 1792. Her grandfather, Gervase Scrope, of Cockerington, Esq., died 4th July, 1741 (only son of Robt. Scrope, Esq., by Lucy, dau. of Sir John Newton, of Gunwarby, co. Lincoln, whose will was proved 7th Aug., 1718), was thrice married. His first wife was Eliz. dau. of Rich. Creswell, of Sydbury, Salop. Esq., by Mary his wife dau. of Matthew Ducey Morton, of Tortworth, Gloucestershire, sister of the first Lord Ducey, died 25th July, 1719, aged 27. His second was Frances, fourth dau. and co-h. of Thos. Lister, of Colby, co. Lincoln, Esq., who died in childhood, 20th April, 1723, aged 25. His third was Anne, widow of Stephen Offley, Esq., of Norton Hall, co. Derby, youngest dau. of Benj. Shute, Esq., and sister of John Lord Viscount Barrington.—*Blome's Rutland*.) also M.P. for the county of Lincoln, in 1653, but expelled by Cromwell. Sir Richard, second baronet whose epitaph we have given above, died in 1734. He married Anne, sister and sole heir of John Brownlow, first Baron Charleville and Viscount Tyrconnel, so created by letters patent dated 1718. In Belton Church is a fine monument to the first Baron. *Vide Turner's History of Grantham*, p. 89, for the inscription, &c.

Richard Brownlow, Esq., of Belton, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas,

1784. Elizabeth Caldecott, widow, a pauper, bur. Dec. 22. (64).

1785. Peregrine Cust, esq., bur. Jan. 13.

temp. Elizabeth and James I., (whose descendants bore *or*, an inescutcheon within an orle of eight martlets *sable*, and a pedigree of whose family will be found in Vol. vii. p. 22.) died in 1638, leaving two sons. John, his heir, of Belton, co. Lincoln, sheriff of the county in 1640, was created a Baronet 26th July 1641. He m. Alice, second dau. and eventual heir of Sir John Pulteney (arms—*Argent*, a fesse indented *gules*, in chief three leopards' heads *sable*), of Misterton, co. Leicester, and dying s. p. in 1680, the title expired. His younger brother, William, of Great Humby, co. Lincoln, was created a Baronet 27th July, 1641. Sir John Brownlow, the 5th Baronet, M.P. for Lincolnshire, was elevated to the peerage as Baron Charleville and Viscount Tyrconnel, in 1718. He m. first, Eleanor, dau. and co-heir of his uncle, Sir John Brownlow, Bart.; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Cartwright (arms—*ermine* a fesse between three hand grenades *sable*, inflamed *proper*), Esq., of Marnham, Notts. He died s. p., 1754.

Trusting I shall be pardoned for thus digressing, I return to the Cust family. Sir John Cust, third Baronet, m. in 1743, Ethelred, daughter and co-heir of Thos. Payne, Esq., (arms—*sable*, a fesse *ermine*, in chief, three crosses patée fitchée *argent*), of Hough-on-the-Hill, co. Lincoln, Sheriff of the county in 1730, by Elizabeth, only dau. of Martin Folkes, Esq., barrister-at-law, by Dorothy, second dau. and co-heir of Sir William Hovel, Knt. He died in 1770. Sir Brownlow, fourth Baronet, was elevated to the peerage 20th May, 1776, as Baron Brownlow, of Belton, co. Lincoln. He m. first, Oct. 1, 1770, Jocosa Catherine, youngest dau. and co-heir of Sir Thos. Drury, Bart. (a title created by Geo. II., Feb. 16th, 1739), of Overstone, co., Northampton, and sister to the Countess of Buckinghamshire, the Marchioness of Lothian, and the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe. Her father, Sir Thomas Drury, (arms—*Argent*, on a chief vert, a tau between two mullets pierced *or*), Bart., died s. p., 20th Jan., 1759. Sir Brownlow Cust, m., secondly, Frances, only child and heir of Sir Henry Banks, Knt., of the city of London. Sir John, 5th Baronet and second Lord, m. July 24, 1810, Miss Hume, dau. of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., and niece to the Earl of Bridgewater. On Sept. 30, 1815, his Lordship was created a Peer by the title of Earl Brownlow, of Belton, and Viscount Alford, of Alford, both in the county of Lincoln. He died Sept. 15, 1853, having filled the offices of Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice Admiral of the coast of Lincolnshire. This nobleman's son, the late Earl, inherited under the singular will of the late Earl of Bridgewater an immense accession of wealth in consequence of its being put aside by the House of Lords on account of one of the conditions it contained, to the effect that the receiver should be created a Duke within, I think, of five years after his coming of age. In the list of Sheriffs for the county of Lincoln we find the following members of the family as filling that office, viz., Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, Bart., 1688; Sir Pury Cust, of Stamford, Knt., 1695; Sir Richard Cust, of Stamford, Bart., 1720.

(64.) The family of Caldecott occurs frequently in the earlier registers of St. Michael's parish. Joseph Caldecott, of St. Paul's street, baker (in this street, on the south side is a house now partly occupied by a baker, having on the front sculptured a wheat sheaf and scales, evidently part of the bakers' arms, and underneath this inscription—Joseph and Jane Caldecott, 1746), by his will, dated 1761, gave to the minister and churchwardens of this parish (St. Michael's), five pounds, to be by them and their successors put out at interest, to be distributed in bread, on the 29th March yearly amongst the poor of this parish. We find, according to *Burton's Chronology of Stamford*, p. 249, an extract from the terrier of St. George's parish, delivered at the Bishop's (John Thomas, translated in 1761 to Salisbury) visitation, at Grantham, 1st Aug., 1748, the name of Jas. Caldecott subscribed with that of John Tallia, as churchwardens; and, again, in *Blore's Charities*, in connection with the conduit estate. I do not find any of the family ever having obtained the aldermanic gown or filled any of the other municipal honours. Elizabeth seems to have been the last of the name. I do not know whether this family were related to Ferdinando Caldecote, to whose memory, in Ketton Church, a monument dated 1594, and inscription, which is given in *Wright's History and Antiquities of Rutland*, folio 1684, p. 73; and also in *Blore's History*, p. 186. According to *Wright*, John Caldecot was Sheriff of Rutland in 1515 and 1525; William Caldecot, in 1563 and 1575. According to my Local Records and Obituary, p. 21, died at Bath, Jan. 16, 1802, Thomas Caldecott, M.D., of Holton Lodge, Wragby, Lincolnshire. His original name was Reid, and in consequence of his accession to a considerable estate left by Thomas Caldecott, Esq., of Holton Lodge, he relinquished practice, and took the name of Caldecott. The arms of this family are quarterly, 1 and 4, *argent* a fesse *azure*, fretty *or*, between three cinquefoils *gules*; 2, *argent*, three bonds *sable*; 3, *gules*, a chevron between three leopards' faces *or*.

1787. Anne, wife of John Hopkins, gent., bur. Sept. 30. (65).
 1791. Jane, wife of James Evelyn, esq., dau. of Sir Richard Cust, Bart., & Dame Anna his wife, bur. Nov. 10. (66).
 Francis Cockayne Cust, Esq., bur. Dec. 7.
 1793. Mary, wife of William Faulkner, bur. July 21. (67).
 1796. Mary, wife of Peter Renouard, esq., bur. Sep. 16.
 James Oldershaw, M.D., bur. Nov. 7. (68).
 1800. Mary Death, a pauper, bur. Feb. 12.
 1804. Lucy Cockayne Cust, Spinster, aged 71 years, bur. Feb. 23. (69).
 1808. William, son of Francis and Elizabeth Freshwater, bapt. Dec. 19. (70).

Crest, a demi-lion rampant *gules*, charged on the shoulder with a cinquefoil *argent*, sometimes an ostrich *proper*. The arms on the monument of Ferdinando Caldecote, in Ketton Church, are quarterly, 1, three bendlets (Caldecote); 2, three eagles' heads erased (Whitwell); 3, on a bend three wolves' heads erased; 4, Caldecote impaling a fleur-de-lis, a roundel for difference (Digby).

(65). John Hopkins was Mayor of the town in 1769 and 1789. In his first mayoralty, terminating at Michaelmas, 1770, he originally proposed and promoted the building of an Hospital now situated at the west end of the town.

(66). Arms of Evelyn (of Wotton Place, co. Surrey, Bart.), *azure*, a griffin passant, a chief *or*.

(67). This is the last time I meet with this name, now extinct in the parish, and I believe also in town, if not in the latter, they are not of this family, but a fresh importation of the name. We find Abraham Faulkner filling the Aldermanic chair in 1686, and again in 1692, in which latter year of office he swore into office Richard Koyse, baker, as register general of the births, marriages, and deaths for the whole borough. I also find entries in the registers of this parish of divers marriages being solemnised in his presence, according to the custom of the rulers under the Commonwealth. The family name appears most frequently in the St. Michael's and St. John's registers. I am inclined to think they were denizens of the latter parish, and I do not find any other member of the family but Abraham attaining municipal honours.

(68). According to the inscription on the marble tablet to himself and wife on the south side of the chancel in this church he was a native of Leicestershire. Anne, his wife, who died Nov. 4, 1801, was the daughter of Wm. Roe, Esq., of Sudbrook, in this county. On the top of the monument are these arms—3 annulets (2 & 1); on an escutcheon of pretence, a bend between 3 garbs (2 & 1). Being on white marble and high upon the wall, the colours or lines are not discernible.

(69). This lady was the last of the family buried here, their place of sepulture being the church of Bolton (adjoining their seat), near Grantham.

(70). This is the last time I meet with this family now, as regards the name, extinct in Stamford. In the St. Mary's and St. Michael's registers the name occurs at an early period and continues down to a very recent date. In that very interesting work Moule's Heraldry of Fish, I find at p. 138, that there was a family of Freshwater formerly seated at Tollesbury, on the banks of the river Blackwater, in Essex; in the church of which is a memorial brass of Thomas Freshwater, who died in 1517. The family afterwards resided at Heybridge, higher up on the same river, and bore for arms, *azure*, a fesse, between two fish *argent*; crest, two fish in saltier *argent*, their tails in chief enfiled with a coronet *or*.

ERRATA.—Owing to a mistake on my part, the last eight lines of note 31, page 153, should form part of note 22, page 96, and the arms of Porter were *sable*, three bells *argent*, a canton *ermine*.

Stamford.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OPENING OF A CELTIC GRAVE- MOUND, AT CLEATHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE.

BY EDWARD PEACOCK, ESQ.

On the 6th and 8th of November last, a Celtic barrow was opened on the estate of Matthew Maw, Esq., of Cleatham Hall. Cleatham is a township in the parish of Manton, at which latter place British and Saxon relics have more than once been discovered. As is the case with most of our villages, Cleatham first appears in written history, in the Domesday Survey. We find there that among the vast possessions of the Abbey of Peterborough were certain portions of this township. In "*Cleatham*" was a free manor; a person called Almond held 7 oxgangs of land, and Roger, a vassal of the Abbot's, had there 1 plough and 4 villains, who plough with 5 oxen and 7 acres of meadow land. The value in King Edward the Confessor's days was forty shillings; at the time of the taking of the Inquisition, on which the Domesday record is based, it had become reduced to thirty shillings. In or about the year 1126 we find that the same seven oxgangs in "*Cleatham*" were held of the Abbey by a person—evidently from his name a Saxon—who was called Alfnoth.* This manor in latter times came by subinfudation into the hands of the important family of Bussey, of Hougham and Scotton. An inquest—*post mortem*—taken on the death of one of this race, who died at Scotton, in the reign of Henry VII., states that he held the manor of Manton of the Lord Abbot of Peterborough as chief lord. In the 17th century a Royalist family named Darwin, cadets of the Nottinghamshire house of that name, lived at Cleatham. Ages, however, before the Conqueror's Survey—before feudal tenures, manors, or abbeys were ever heard of—a tribe of men dwelt here, whose only memorials are their burial hill and the urns in which their ashes were enshrined.

The barrow opened last November is a conspicuous object from the highway which leads from Messingham to Kirton-in-Lindsey. It is situate on a southern slope in a grass field, which has not been ploughed up for many years, although the marks of ridge and furrow indicate plainly that it has, at some distant time, been under cultivation. On the southern side of the field—in a little valley—runs a small brook, from whose margin there can be no doubt that the sand was collected of which the hill is formed. This barrow is a large one for Lincolnshire, where such objects are usually smaller than in the north country or in Wiltshire. The measurements are 114 feet from north to south, by 75 feet from east to west. The greatest depth to the level of the surface of the field is 9 feet 6 inches. A trench was dug through the mound, from east to west, within two feet of the centre. On a level with the outside surface the excavators came upon the remains of a fire; the sticks of which it had been made were mostly branches of oak trees, but some few fragments of ash were also among them. The grain of the wood was so distinctly visible in the

* *Chron. Peterburgense. Camden Soc., p. 182.*

charcoal that there was no difficulty whatever in distinguishing to what kind of tree it had belonged. Very numerous fragments of human bone were found mixed with the cinders, but they were so charred that it was quite impossible to identify many of them. Two *vertèbræ*, a few fragments of ribs, and part of a lower jaw, were all the parts that could with certainty be attributed to their proper places in the human frame. An urn of very rude and but half-baked pottery had been inverted in the centre of this fire. It was filled to the brim with charcoal, which had evidently been firmly pressed down. One very small bit of bone was the only relic of humanity—as far as we could see—that this vessel contained.

At a point forty-two feet south of the central fire, a very similar urn turned up. There were no marks of fire and no bones around it. It was buried 3 feet 6 inches deep, and was quite full of human bones, much charred, broken very small, and mixed with charcoal. The only fragment that could be identified was a little bit of the skull. This showed that the person whose body had been consumed was young, as the *coronal suture* had never closed. A similar vessel, but somewhat larger than either of the others, was found forty feet to the north of the centre, at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches. It was also filled with burnt bones and charcoal; there were no marks of fire around it. Both these latter urns were in an upright position. The greater portion of the hill was not disturbed. It is probable that further excavations might bring more burials to light. The earth was not dug into in the centre below the level of the surrounding surface. If therefore there be here, as is the case in many other places, a central burial in the ground which had taken place before the hill was raised, it has still to be discovered. No relics of any kind were found except some fragments of flint, which were certainly not either arrow heads or knives. They had possibly been brought there for the purpose of striking a light.

The chief interest in this excavation has been that it has shewed distinctly the manner in which these grave-hills were made. The mound was built up entirely of sand, and the sand in this part of the country varies very much in colour, presenting nearly every tint of grey and brown, sometimes very nearly approaching white, and at others being very nearly a true red. When a section of the hill was made it became quite evident that the whole of this large hill had been carried where it was in baskets. Each basket load was distinctly visible. They had been compressed by the weight above, but had not in the least blended with one another. The appearance of the side of the cutting was like mottled marble. Antiquaries have long known that hills of this nature must usually have been raised by means of earth carried in baskets or panniers; but this is, perhaps, the first instance where ocular demonstration of the fact has been given.

A gentleman who has made the primæval antiquities of Denmark his especial study, informs the writer that about a mile to the north of the little town of Husum, in Schleswig, he saw a large barrow opened, a section of which presented lines of black and white sand, as regular as courses of brick-work. The lines were not all of exactly the same

depth, their average was from three to four inches. He is of opinion that this Danish mound had been built up of sods cut on the surrounding moors; that the black lines were the decayed remains of heather and grass; and the white, the sand adhering to the under side of the sods.

Bottesford Manor.

NOTE ON THE CLEATHAM URNS.

THE fragments of cinerary urns found in the Cleatham barrow, the opening of which is here recorded by Mr. Peacock, having been sent to me by Mr. Maw, for examination, I append a word or two upon them. The remains which have reached me are extremely fragmentary, and it is with no little difficulty that I have succeeded in making restored drawings of them. They have unfortunately been much broken in the course of the excavation of the barrow, and, equally unfortunately, the whole of the fragments have not been secured. The first urn (which I engrave on Plate XXI.), is the one found in the centre of the mound. It is of rather large size, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, and about 10 inches in height. It is of the same general type, with the deep overlapping rim or lip, as the cinerary urns of Derbyshire. The overlapping lip or border is ornamented with the usual herring-bone or zigzag pattern, five rows in depth, formed simply of incised lines. The herring-bone pattern occurs again below the rim, on the neck, and the upper edge of the rim is also ornamented with incised lines. This fine urn, as well as the two hereafter described, has been filled with the burnt bones and embers of the funeral fire while in a glowing state.

The second example, engraved on the same plate, appears to be of a different form, but it is so fragmentary as to be next to impossible to determine the exact shape of the rim. Like the previous example it is decorated with the herring-bone or zigzag pattern, in five rows of incised lines. In form it resembles examples from the West of England, and from other districts; but it is not a very usual type in the Midland Counties. It measured ten inches in diameter at the mouth.

The third, and remaining urn, it will be seen from the engraving (Plate XXI., fig. 3), is entirely different from the other two both in form and in ornamentation. The upper part above the shoulder is rounded and of the same general type as those from Darley Dale.* It is nine inches diameter at the mouth. An incised line runs round the upper and the lower edges of the rounded part above the elbow, which is also, it will be seen, decorated with diagonal incised lines, so as to form a lozenge-pattern around the urn.

The urns are of the usual coarse semi-baked clay, being formed of the clay of the neighbourhood, and, as I have on another occasion advanced the opinion, baked in the funeral fire.

Winster Hall.

LEWELLYNN JEWITT.

* "RELIQUARY," Vol. IV., page 200, Plates XX., fig. 2, and XXI., fig. 2.



60



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CINERARY URNS FOUND AT CLEATHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE.

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THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A., B.C.L.

He is a bold man who can afford to despise trifles. The world itself is composed of atoms, congealed together by gravitation and chemical force. The hundreds of millions which compose the population of the earth are made up of units, any of which may have a great influence upon the whole mass. The History of the World is made up of the lives of individuals; and we cannot despise the smallest of these lest, peradventure, we should be found to have looked down upon a hero—the prototype of his generation. Again, as a country is but an aggregation of shires, and a shire is but an aggregation of parishes, and a parish is an aggregation of families, it is to the family, and to the family alone, that we are to look for the ancient history of our country; the family—that true archaic unit in the social history of mankind; as a great modern writer¹ has said, “Society in primitive times was not what it is assumed to be at present, a collection of *individuals*; in fact, and in the view of the men who formed it, it was an aggregation of *families*.” This is also strikingly illustrated in the history of our own land, where, in Saxon times, the families were considered as units and divided into hundreds for purposes of government; and the name hundred has descended to this day, though bereft of all its original significance. If the general historian cannot afford to despise trifles, much less can the topographer. By him every stone must be upturned, every register must be well thumbed, and every deed box ransacked before he can consider his work done, and the truth of his conclusions fully established. To many, the minute details of the following pages may seem unnecessary and trivial, and they may be apt to say, *cui bono*? What do the lives and deaths of such human vegetables, useless in their generation and forgotten by our own, signify? But for such I have not written, but in the humble hope that my labours may smooth the toil of our future county historian over the ground occupied by my native parish.

Chapel-en-le-Frith was situated in the forest of the Peak and within the bounds of the ancient lordship of Longdendale, the Langenedale of Domesday, which comprised the whole of the present parishes of Glossop and Chapel-en-le-Frith. We have of course little information regarding this district in the time of the Ancient Britons, but it must have been fairly populous, judging at least from the numerous tumuli which stud the surrounding hills: the names, too, of the hills and valleys in the neighbourhood are almost exclusively Celtic. On a hill called Combs Moss, about 2 miles S. of the town of Chapel-en-le-Frith there is a small earthwork, which the late Mr. Bateman considered to be a British fortification. To quote from the “Vestiges,” “at the distance of 2 miles S.E. of Chapel-en-le-Frith are some works of a military character, near the northern extremity of a mountain called Combs

¹ Mr. Maine.

Moss. On the level of the mountain are two deep entrenchments, which run parallel to each other to the extent of about 200 yards; that which is nearest to the edge of the hill is carried down the declivity by two traverses; this part of the entrenchment is much wider than the other, and is about a quarter-of-a-mile long." Other people attribute this work to the Romans, and Roman coins are said to have been dug up in the fosse; and I must say I rather incline to that opinion.

On some land belonging to the writer, situated at Dove Holes, there is a circle of earth about 25 yards in diameter, which I have little doubt is the remains of a Druidic temple. In the course of excavation for stone in this circle, about 30 years ago, two skeletons were discovered, which the late Mr. Kirke conveyed to the Eaves. He gave them to a surgeon living in the parish, who pronounced them to have belonged to men of great height, the length of some of the bones giving him the idea of having belonged to a man nearly seven feet high. Outside the circle, towards the south, there is a large mound, which, if it was opened, would no doubt be found to contain bones and other remains.

The Roman Road called Bathom Gate skirts the edge of the parish, and can be easily distinguished on the left hand side of the road leading from Dove Holes to Buxton. Of the Saxon occupation of Longdendale we have little or no information. Tradition asserts that a great battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes close to the present site of Chapel-en-le-Frith Church, where the name of Danes Yard seems to lend a colouring to the assertion; and the top of a neighbouring hill is said to have been the place where a sorrowing people led Chinlas to his burial, dead but victorious, and which was called Chinlas' Cairn, now corrupted into Chinley Churn. But to pass from the legendary to the true. We know that Ligulf held Longdendale in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and that it was part of the territory appropriated by the Couqueror to his own use. Chapel-en-le-Frith was included in the vast territory granted by him to his natural son, William Peverel.

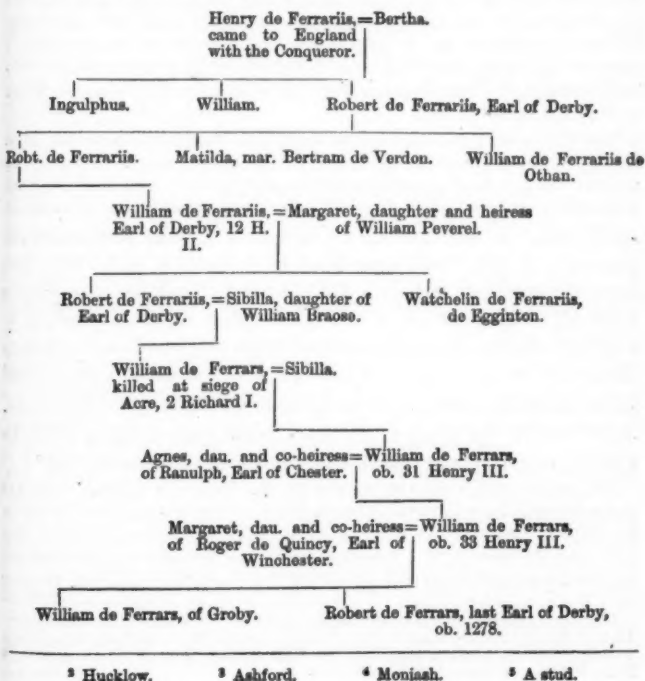
At the time of the Domesday Survey, the present parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith was all waste and wood. When William I. introduced his strict forest laws into England, verderers and foresters were introduced into the Peak Forest to preserve the deer and boars for Peverel and his nobles, who rivalled their royal master in their love of hunting, and consequently of preserving game. Money was scarce in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, so grants of land were given to these foresters as salary and reward for keeping watch and ward in the Forest.

William Peverel the 1st was succeeded by William Peverel the 2nd, who founded the Priory of Lenton and endowed it with the tenth of all his possessions in Derbyshire. This grant to the priory, as far as relates to the Peak, is as follows:—

"Item duas partes decimationum de dominiis meis de omnibus rebus quæ decimari possunt videlicet de Blidesworda cum quodam rus-

tico virgatam terræ tenente ad collegendas decimas. In Dostonâ similiter, in Newboda similiter, in Tindeswella similiter, in Bradewella similiter, in Badecowella similiter, in ² Hoccoalawa similiter, in ³ Esseford similiter, in Wormevill similiter, in ⁴ Moniar similiter. Item duas partes decimationum dominicarum mearum pasturarum in pecco quarum nomina sunt hæc Shalcross, Fernileia, Dernehalla Quatford, Bukestones, Sirebrock, etc. Item totam decimam pullorum et pullarum meorum ubicumque ⁵ haracium habuero in pecco vel aliquis alius super dominicas pasturas meas."

This William Peverel was convicted of having poisoned the Earl of Chester. He fled from the King's army, which was sent to take him, to Lenton, and there assumed the tonsure and monastic habit, but being discovered there he managed to escape successfully into Normandy. His estates were confiscated, and most of them, including the castle and forest of the Peak, were granted by the king to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, who had married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Peverel. The following is a pedigree of the Earls of Derby of the Ferrars family :—



The foresters and keepers of the deer became so numerous that about the year 1220 they purchased land from William de Ferrars and built themselves a chapel for divine worship, which they called the Chapel in the Forest. After the acquisition of Peverel's territory, William de Ferrars had confirmed his grant to the priory of Lenton, so the tenths of the new chapel and its parish were claimed by that priory as passing by Peverel's grant; but this was disputed by the King and also by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. Of the pleas held at Derby, A.D. 1241, we have the following account:—

"The Prior of Lenton, and the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, to shew cause why the King should not appoint to the Chapel in the Frith, which was then vacant. The Prior of Lenton replied that they derived the right to two parts of the tenths and first fruits from the grant of William Ferrars, heir to William Peverel, who had granted to Lenton tenths in all his lands. The Dean and Chapter claimed one part in the 10ths as impropiators of the Vicarage of Hope, in which parish they said the chapel lay. The King answered that William de Ferrars made the grant when in arms against his King. That in William Peverel's time all the land from which the tenths were now claimed was then waste and uncultivated, and remained waste and uncultivated till it came into the King's hands, and that there was no chapel there at that time, but William de Ferrars sold land to the people who built the chapel; but if either party have any charter from the King it shall not be set aside."

The Priory of Lenton seems to have established its claim, for in a Survey of the Alien Priories, taken in the third year of Richard II., we find the following possessions of the priory, which were derived from Peverel's grant:—"Item in pochia de Chelmorton decima veller: et agnor; blad' et ferri quo val: p. a. £22 3 4. Itm parvas decimas que val. p. a. 12d. Item apud Bradwell de redd: p. a. 6s. 8d. Itm apud Tiddeswall de red. p. a. 10s. Apud Monyash decimam porcois blad' vell. et agn. que val. p. a. 26s. 8d. Apud Glossop de red. p. a. 66s. 8d. Decima minere plumbi in Campis Regis de Pecco, necnon in Maner. de Ashford Monyash et alibi que val. p. a. £18. Decima blad' veller' et agnor, porcionis in pochia Capell. del Fryth que val. p. a. £4. Apud Fairfield du. val. p. a. 40s.; and in the reign of Henry VIII. we find "Priory of Lenton Capella-in-le-Frith Firma decimarum, £4."

The appropriation of the tenths by the Priory of Lenton does not seem to have been quietly acquiesced in by the inhabitants, for at an inquisition held at Wormhill, in 11 Edward II. before Philip de Say and John de Thwayt, the foresters, verderers, keepers, and freemen, to the number of 37⁶ affirmed upon oath "de qua dam villa quæ vocatur

⁶ Their names were—Walter Waldechef, Bailiff of the Forest. Thos. le Ragged, Rich de Meluer, Rich. le Ragged, Rich. Brown, Thos. Foljame, Rich. Danyel, Rich. le Archer, Nich. Foljame, Adam Gounfrey, Will. Halley, Peter le Stratton, Robt. le Eyre, Nicholas de Baggeshaugh.—Foresters.

Bowden in quâ plures sunt hamaletti et qua post appon hujus modi factum quedam capella fundata fuit in solo regis Henrici per hos tunc tempore habitantes et vocata Capella del Fryth, et postea per quemdam episcopum Coventr. et Lichfield Alexandri nomine concessa fuerunt eidem Capellæ sepultura et baptistatio tempore ejusdem regis; modo est ecclesia parochialis. Et quod decanus et capitalis Lichfield vel prioratus Lenton et conventus quidem ecclesiam illam tenent in proprios usus. De quâ advocacione et Appropriatione si habeant verum titulum an non ignorant."

It would appear by the above that in the year 1315 Chapel-en-le-Frith was of considerable size, as it is spoken of as a "villa," and the parish is said to contain many hamlets, "plures hamaletti." The land belonging to the Ferrars family was confiscated by the King, Henry III., owing to the frequent rebellions of William de Ferrars and his son Robert. This Robert⁷ being in rebellion in the year 1266 was defeated near Chesterfield by Henry, son of the King of the Romans. He fled for refuge to the church, where he concealed himself, but he was betrayed by a woman and taken prisoner. He was deprived of his earldom and his estates were confiscated to the King, amongst which the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith was included. In 1372, the Chapel in the Frith was granted to John, Duke of Lancaster. It would be interesting to know the names of the landowners at this period, but it is impossible to discover more than a very small number. The following are well-authenticated names:—

Walter Waldechef, bailiff of the Forest, held a considerable amount of land, which was granted to him by Edward III. in the 17th year of his reign, together with the custody of the Peak Forest⁸. This Walter left two daughters, co-heiresses; Johanna, who married a Ridgway, whose son, Walter Ridgway, had an only daughter, Agnes,

Philip de Stredleigh, Will. de Gratton, Will. del Hough.—*Verderers*.

Rich. de Addeleigh, John de Smalley, Robt. de Clough, Robt. de Wardlow, Rich. de Buxton, Alan del Hall, Benedictus de Shakelcross, John Brown, John de Bradwell, Robert de Baggeshaugh.—*Keepers*.

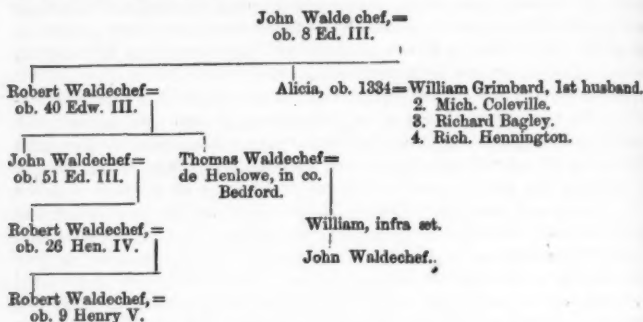
Will. de Stafford, Hugh de Bradbury, Rich. de Clough, Will. le Ragged, Rich. de Baggeshaugh, Will. del Kyrke, Robt. le Tailour, John de Chynley, Rich. de la Ford, Thom. Martyn.—*Freemen*.

⁷ The following curious entry in the Patent Rolls, shews the price at which Robert once purchased his pardon of the King. It was customary at this period to give presents to the King in any case brought before him or his representative, which afterwards became the excuse for the most systematic bribery:—

"The King to all, etc., greeting—Know ye that Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, hath delivered into our wardrobe on Saturday in the Eve of the blessed Thomas the Apostle in the 50th year of our reign by the hands of Henry Luvel to Nicholas Leukemer keeper of the same wardrobe, one cup of gold with stones perls and diamonds which the same Robert promised to us for our peace and favour of which same cup we acquit the same Robert in entire whereof, etc. Witness the King at Northampton the 19th day of December, 60 Henry III."

⁸ The Land in the Forest granted to different individuals, was at an early period inclosed to keep out the deer, that wandered at will over the commons and waste till the reign of Elizabeth, when they were confined in a tract of land around the present village of Peak Forest, by a high wall built to secure them. The deer being all destroyed in the Civil War, King Charles II. ordered the country to be disafforested, and this tract of land, as well as the commons and waste, was granted to various landowners.

who married William Cotton; the other, Margaret, who married a Shirley, had a son, Thomas Shirley. I am not aware of any Pedigree relating to this Walter Waldechef, but in the Harl. MS. 2044 there is the following pedigree of a family of Waldechef, probably allied to the Derbyshire one:—



Michael de Hockleye held lands in Bowden, Blackbrook, and Warmbrook, in the reign of Edward I.

Thomas le Ragged possessed, in the reign of Edward II., 20½ acres at Kinder, 21½ acres at Bugsworth, 53 acres at Courses.

Clemente de la Forde, Bailiff of the Forest, in the reign of Edward II. possessed land at Blackbrook, Bowden, Chappell del Frythe, to which land Nicholas de la Forde succeeded.

A daughter of Clement de la Forde married one of the Browns, of Marsh.

Robert Hansted held land in Blackbrook, Fairfield, Bowden, Chapell in the Frith by service of keeping the forest of the Peak, A.D. 1337.

1331, *Richard Treulove* paid a fine of two marks for licence to hold land in Blackbrook, Bowden, and Chapell in the Frith.

Nicholas Treulove possessed land at Bowden and Chapell in the Frith, 1344.

Alexander Bergh held land temp. Edward II. in Maystonfield, Bowden "villa cum hamalettis."

The King, Edward III., granted to *Robert de Manle* land in Blackbrook, Bowden, and Chapell in the Frith, which Margareta de Hansted formerly held.

Michael de Burton, Bailiff of the Forest in 1276, died possessed of land in Blackbrook.

Godfrey Foljambe, and Avina his wife, had a grant in 1375, of land in Combs, Martinside, &c.* This Godfrey was Bailiff of the Forest.

William de Combs Moss, in 1339, left land in Combs and Bowden to his sons Richard and John.

James Legh, descended from the Leghs of Adlington, married the only daughter and heiress of Richard Berd, eldest son of Richard Berd,

of Berd, by which alliance he acquired the manors of Berd and Blackbrook.

Godfrey Foljambe held a considerable amount of land in this parish in 1375, which passed into the Plumpton family by the marriage of a daughter of Foljambe with Robert Plumpton.

Besides those I have mentioned, we know that the following families were considerable landowners in the parish during the 14th century:—Bradshawe, of Bradshaw; Shallcross, of Shallcross; and Browne, of Marsh; whose names occur continually in deeds from the 14th to the end of the 17th century.

About the middle of the 16th century, a list was made of the principal tenants of the King in the Hundreds of the High Peak, and the following are given as belonging to Chapel-en-le-Frith:—

- *Antony Taylor, of Eaves, Yeoman.
- Henry Bagshawe, of Ridge, Gent.
- Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, Gent.
- George Bowden, of Bowden, Gent.
- Leonard Shallcross, of Shallcross, Gent.
- Arnold Kyrke, of Combs, Yeoman.
- Otiwell Bradbury, Yeoman.
- Otiwell Bowden, Yeoman.
- ¹⁰Mosley, of Lightbirche, Yeoman.
- Robert Bagshawe, of Marsh Green, Yeoman.
- Nicholas Browne, of Marsh, Gent.

The Parish was never like the typical parish of English life—in the hands of one landowner. Belonging from a very early date to the Crown, who granted the land in small lots for fixed services, it never passed into the hands of one individual, but was always very much subdivided, and perhaps there is no other parish in England at the present time, where there are so many freeholders of land for the number of inhabitants. But though there never was one large landed proprietor, yet in the 16th century the land in the parish was principally in the possession of the few families I have mentioned, about whom I will speak more fully. First among these may be reckoned the family of Bagshawe, of the Ridge, who were resident landowners in this parish for more than six hundred years. The Bagshawes took their name from Bagshaw, a small hamlet in this parish, where they first held land in the reign of Edward I. In the Inquisition held at Wormhill, 11 Edward II., there were three Bagshawes present, viz.—Nicholas de Bagshawe, Forester; Robert de Bagshawe, Keeper; and Richard de Bagshawe, Freeman; from whom no doubt both the Abney and Ridge families are descended. The Heralds' Pedigrees indeed begin with a Thomas Bagshawe, of the Ridge, in the reign of Stephen,

⁹ The Taylors were considerable landowners in the parish. Thomas Taylor, mortgaged the Eaves in 1632 to Henry Bagshaw, of the Ridge, who in 1635 concurred with him in selling it to Henry Kyrke, of Martinside.

¹⁰ The Mosleys possessed Lightbirch for many generations. The present house was built by Sir Oswald Mosley, who sold the estate, which now belongs to Mr. Gisborne.

but of him I have no proof. In the list of gentlemen and others taken in the reign of Henry VI., we find the names of Ralph Bagshawe, of Combs; William Bagshawe, of Chapel-en-le-Frith; and Thomas Bagshawe, of Ridge. Ridge¹¹ Hall was the seat of the Bagshawes from a very early period. It was pulled down about fifty years ago, by Mr. Gisborne, and is described as a large and picturesque old mansion, with several fronts, the principal one facing Combs Moss and Bank. Half the principal front was higher than the other half, and contained the kitchen and offices. The sitting-rooms were in the lower part, and themselves low. Externally the appearance of the house was very irregular, having several gables, some high, some low, some projecting, some receding. The chimneys, too, were of different elevations, and the house is said to have been decorated with pinnacles of stone. Great quantities of carved stone lay about the property for some time after the destruction of the house, but they were removed by degrees for the repair of farm-houses on Mr. Gisborne's estate. The foundations of the walls, and the remains of a fish-pond and garden may yet be traced near the site of the old hall. It is a strange fact, that about the time of the transfer of the Ridge Estate from the last of the Bagshawes residing there, to the Fitzherberts, the Rev. William

¹¹ Ridge Hall seems also to have possessed stained glass windows, to judge by the following letter written by Thomas Bagshawe, Esq., which as it also confirms some of the earlier alliances of his family, I will quote in *extenso*.

"MR. ECCLES,

Bakewell, 10 Feb^r, 1710.

"I thank you for your great despatch with Mr. Bassano and the perfect account thereof, as also that you will attend the King-at-Arms. And I doubt not but on search of the office books you will find the Coate of our family, allowed in all the Visitacions of Norroy (as I take it), King-at-Arms in these parts. And in y^e first visitacion after y^e restoration of King Charles 2, the coate we clayme allowed to my elder brother Mr. H. Bagshaw and rejected or at least not allowed to Mr. Richard Bagshaw's grandfather William Bagshaw who as I remember then pretended to be descended from Bagshaw of Farewell near Litchfield who was no relation to us, nor was Bagshaw of Abney of any such relation, nor could either of them shew any colour of title to the coate of our family or ever pretended to it. I find my great-grandfather, Henry Bagshaw, married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Cokayne, 40 Eliz., and the coate quartered and depicted on glasse on y^e windows at the Ridge, with the coates into which my ancestors married, as the Poles, the Barlows of Barlowe, Tunsted, Blackwall of (Blackwall), Shallcross, Blackwall of Alton, Cokayne and severall others. I could send you the Tymess of severall of these marryages if necessary. And I find the coate in this manner auntyently drawne with the motto and verses following :—

FORMA

FLOS



FAMA

FLATUS

"Ut cornu flatus minime floresque rosarum
"Tempore sic pereunt formaque fama virum.

"Faile not by next to lett me know what money I shall order you in this matter, and you shall instantly thereon have an order for your receiving of it.

"From your very loving friend and servant,

"THO. BAGSHAW.

"Excuse bad pen, bitter colde and hast my blessing to dear son Fitz.

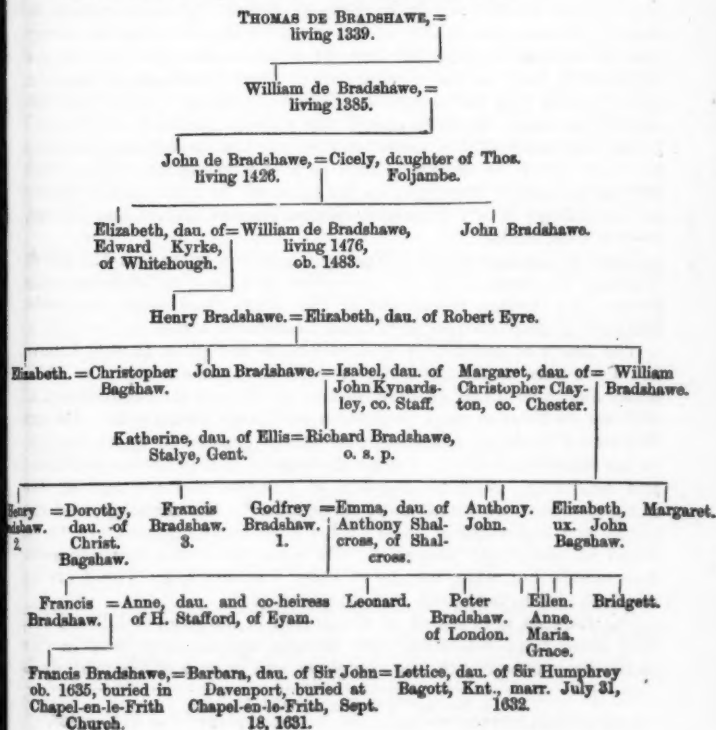
"In a hatchment under the coate is 'In celo salus.'

"To Mr. Samuel Eccles,

at Clement's Inn, These."

Bagshawe, the representative of the Abney and Hucklow families, purchased an estate at Ford, and so kept up the name in the parish where it had been so well known for so many hundred years. There were several younger branches of this family settled in Chapel-en-le-Frith, one of which, the Bagshaws of Hordron, became extinct at the death of Ralph Bagshaw, in 1705, whose only daughter and heiress, Anne, married George Thornhill, of Warmbrook, near Chapel-en-le-Frith: another, the Bagshaws of Hollinknowl, is still in existence.

The family of Bradshawe was settled at Bradshaw, in this parish from a very early period, and continued to live there until the marriage of Francis Bradshaw with Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam. Having acquired considerable property about Eyam by this marriage, the Bradshaws removed there. Accounts of both their family and residence have been given in former numbers of the "RELIQUARY," but as Mr. Furness's Pedigree is somewhat incomplete, I will give a short Genealogical Table of such members of the family as resided at Chapel-en-le-Frith.



I have a copy of a curious deed relating to the Bradshaws, which I think is unique of its kind. There seems to have been some dispute concerning the limits of the Lightburch estate, and the dying declaration of William Bradshaw was taken as evidence. The deed is as follows:—"To all trewe men in Xt that this present writing shall come, we Nicholas Dicconson parson of Claxbe, Henry Bagshaw, of the Rydge, gentelman, Thomas Bowdon, of Bowdon, yoman, Robert Rydge, of y^e Nethercliffe, yoman, Robert Kyrke, of y^e Mylntoun, yoman, sendyth gretynge for as much as hit is meritory and nedeful to every Cristen man to testifye and bear trewe recorde in every matter of truth and in especially towchyng man's inheritance, we the foresaid Nicholas, Henry, Thomas, Robert, and Robert, on our owne faithfull mynde wthoute mede or labour testifye and beire witness that the 2nd daye of Auguste the yere of our Lard 1483, Willm. Bradshaw, of the Bradshaw, in the countie of Derby, yoman, said playnly upon his dethbedd in his hole mynd and reason and toke it straytely on his charge before the abovenamed and Ralyn Browne and Edward Bagshaw, gentelman, Oliver Kyrke and Peter Browne, yomen, late deceased, as he should onsware before God at his hygh Jugegment when the bodye and the soule were departed that the hoolle medow was never of the Lyghtburch land ne was never gyven to John Bradshaw his brother. And bycause that the foressayd William Bradshaw desyred and requyred us upon our truth and in the waye of charite to testifye and record the^e truth in the above wrytyng to the intent that the truth may the better be known to thys présent wrytyng according to our heryng and playne knowlege, we the foresayd Nicholas gostely father to the foresayd Will^m. Bradshaw, Henry, Thomas, Robert, and Robert, have put our seals."

There is also amongst the Woolley Charters a letter from the above Nicholas Dicconson to Sir Henry Vernon, Knt., setting forth the same facts. The Kyrkes mentioned in the above deed were no doubt brothers or near relatives of William Bradshaw's wife.

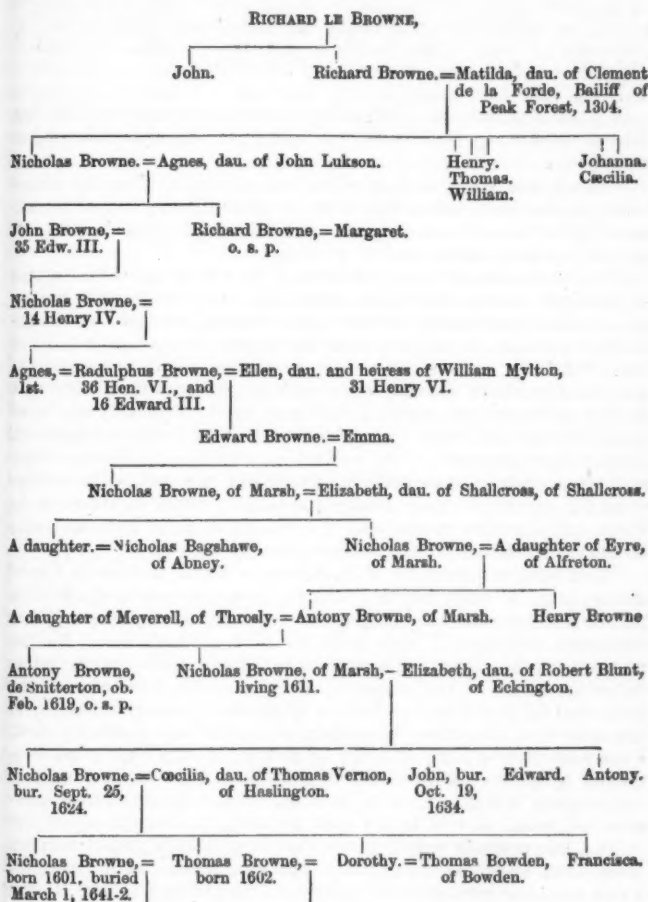
The family of Bowden is of considerable antiquity, though I have not been able to discover any record of them prior to the year 1457, when James de Legh, of Berd, grants to Thomas de Bowden, son of William de Bowden, land in Bowden and Chapel-in-le-Fryth. George Bowden, of Bowden, was denied the title of gentleman by St. George, in his visitation of 1611. The accounts of this family are very different and confusing. Nicholas Bowden, of Bowden, was the last of the name of whom we know many particulars.¹² His marriage, and the births and marriages of some of his sons and daughters, are to be found in the Parish Registers. He must have had some remoter descendants, but what became of them I cannot tell. There are no Bowdens now in the parish to my knowledge.¹³

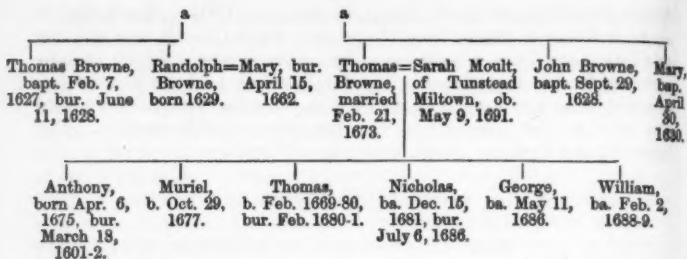
The Brownes were seated at Marsh Hall in the reign of Edward III. They came from Whitfield, near Glossop, and acquired land in this parish by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Clement de la

¹² See the "RELIQUARY," Vol. VI., 228.

¹³ For an account of Mr. Bowden's tomb, see "RELIQUARY," Vol. VII., p. 136.

Forde, Bailiff of the Peak Forest, in the year 1304. Marsh Hall is about half-a-mile distant from Chapel-en-le-Frith Church, and must at one time have been a large house, but there is now little left to indicate its former importance. The family seems to have become impoverished, and to have sunk very low in the social scale till the estate was sold to Mr. Gisborne, at the beginning of this century. The following is a Pedigree of the Brownes, of Marsh:—





A grant of Crest and confirmation of Arms was made to Nicholas Browne in 1581, by William Flower, Norrey, of which the following is a copy:—

“To all and sing., as well nobles and gentles as others to whom these presents shall come—Will Flowers, *alias* Norrey, principal Herold and King of Arms of the N. part of this Realme of Englande from the river Trent northwarde, sendeth greeting.

“Whereas anciently from the beginning the valiant and virtuous Arts of Excellent persons have been commended to the world with sundry monuments remembering of their good deserts, amongst which the chiefest and most usuall have been the bearing of signes and tokens in Shields called Armes, which are no other than the demonstration of prowess and valour diversely distributed according to the quality and deserte of the persons meriting the same, which order as it was most prudently devised in the beginning to strive and kindle the hearts of men to the imitation of virtue and noble exercises hath the same been and yet is observed continually to the intent that such as have commendable service to their Prince and country either in Warre or in Peace may therefore retain both the honour in their lives and also devise the same successively to their posterity for ever.

“And being requested by Nich. Browne of Marsh Hall in the Co. of Derby, gent., to make search in the registers and records of my office for the ancient arms belonging to the name and family whereof he is descended, whereupon I have made search accordingly and so find he may bear as his ancestors heretofore have borne these arms hereafter following, *that is to say, argent, on a chevron gules, three roses of the first*—and for that I find no crest or cognizance properly belonging to the same as to all ancient Arms there belongeth most commonly now, I the said Norroy King of Arms by power and authority to me committed by letters patent of the G. S. of Eng. have ratified and confirmed given and granted unto these his ancient Arms the crest hereafter following, that is to say upon the helm on a wreath *argent and gules, a lion rampant argent, crowned or, supp. a lance proper, mantled gules, doub. argent, as more plainly appeareth depicted in the margin, which arms and crest and every parcel and part thereof* I the s^d Norroy have ratified and confirmed given and granted unto the said Nicholas Browne and his posterity for he and they and every one of them to

use bear and shew forth the same at their own liberty and pleasure without the impediment, lett, hindrance, challenge, interruption by any other person or persons whatsoever by these presents, in witness whereof I the said Norroy, King of Arms have subscribed these presents with my own hand and thereunto set the seal of my office, dated the 4th day of November in the 23rd year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith and in the y^r. of o^r. Lord 1581.

"Per moy William Flowers *alias* Norroy Roy d'Armes."

The Arms and Crest are shown on Plate XXII.

There were several families of the name of Kyrke resident at Chapel-en-le-Frith during the 16th and 17th centuries, but they were all derived from the Kyrkes of Whitehough, who were living there about the beginning of the 15th century. From them were descended the Kyrkes of Martinside and Eaves in this parish, the families of that name residing at Norton, near Sheffield, and in London, Sir David and Sir Lewis Kyrke, Colonel Kyrke and others.¹⁴ Samuel Kyrke, Esq., of Whitehough, married in 1734, Anne, daughter of William Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw, and left an only daughter, who married the Rev. William Plumbe. Whitehough Hall, a great part of which is still standing, was an old stone gabled house, with long dormer windows, built in a style not uncommonly seen in old houses in the Peak, and which I am sorry to say, has not been adhered to, the effect being generally very picturesque. The Hall is now divided into cottages and presents a very forlorn appearance. Arnold Kyrke was one of the foresters of fee in the Peak Forest, as appears by the roll of the forest in the reign of Henry VIII. The Arnold Kyrke mentioned in list of landowners, lived at Martinside, which is in the township of Combs. He was the second son of Arnold Kyrke of Whitehough.

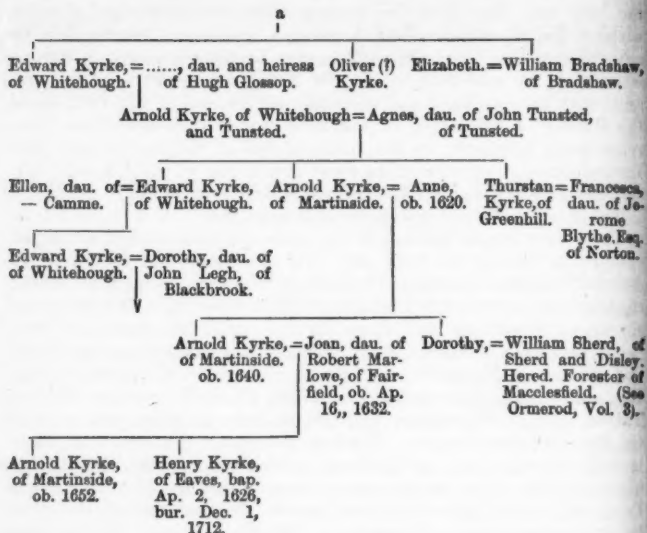


EDWARD KYRKE, =
of Whitehough.

Edward Kyrke, =
of Whitehough.

Elizabeth. = Richard Salusbury,
of Newton Bur-
land, co. Leicester.
(Harl. MS. 1431).

¹⁴ See "RELIQUARY," Vol. VI., p. 214.



The Bradburys, of Chapel-en-le-frith, were a younger branch of the Bradburys of Ollersett. Edward Bradbury, of Ollersett, married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Shakerley, of Longson, and had a son, Ottiwell, who married Agnes, daughter of Nicholas Beard, of Beard. Ottiwell had three sons, Nicholas Bradbury, of Ollersett, John, and Ralph Bradbury, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bagshawe, of the Ridge, and had a son, Ottiwell Bradbury, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Robert Bradbury, of Ollersett.¹⁵

The accompanying Pedigree (Plate XXIII.), will shew the connection of the Bagshawes, of the Ridge, with the Bradburys, Bowdens, Tunsteds, &c. I have given the pedigrees in full, as I believe none of them have been published before. The Arms of Bagshaw, Tunsted, and Bowden, from Harl. MSS., will be given later on.

Besides these families there were several others of lesser note who owned land in the parish.

(To be continued.)

¹⁵ There is a monument in Chapel-en-le-Frith churchyard to a Bradbury of Bankhead, with the following inscription upon it:—"Here lyeth the body of Elyn the wyfe of Robert Bennet of Haugh and daughter of Robert Bradbury of Bankhead, Gentleman, who departed this life the eight day of October Anno Dom. 1669, and Robert set this stone upon her grave, this is the stone of Elyn's grave unto this day."

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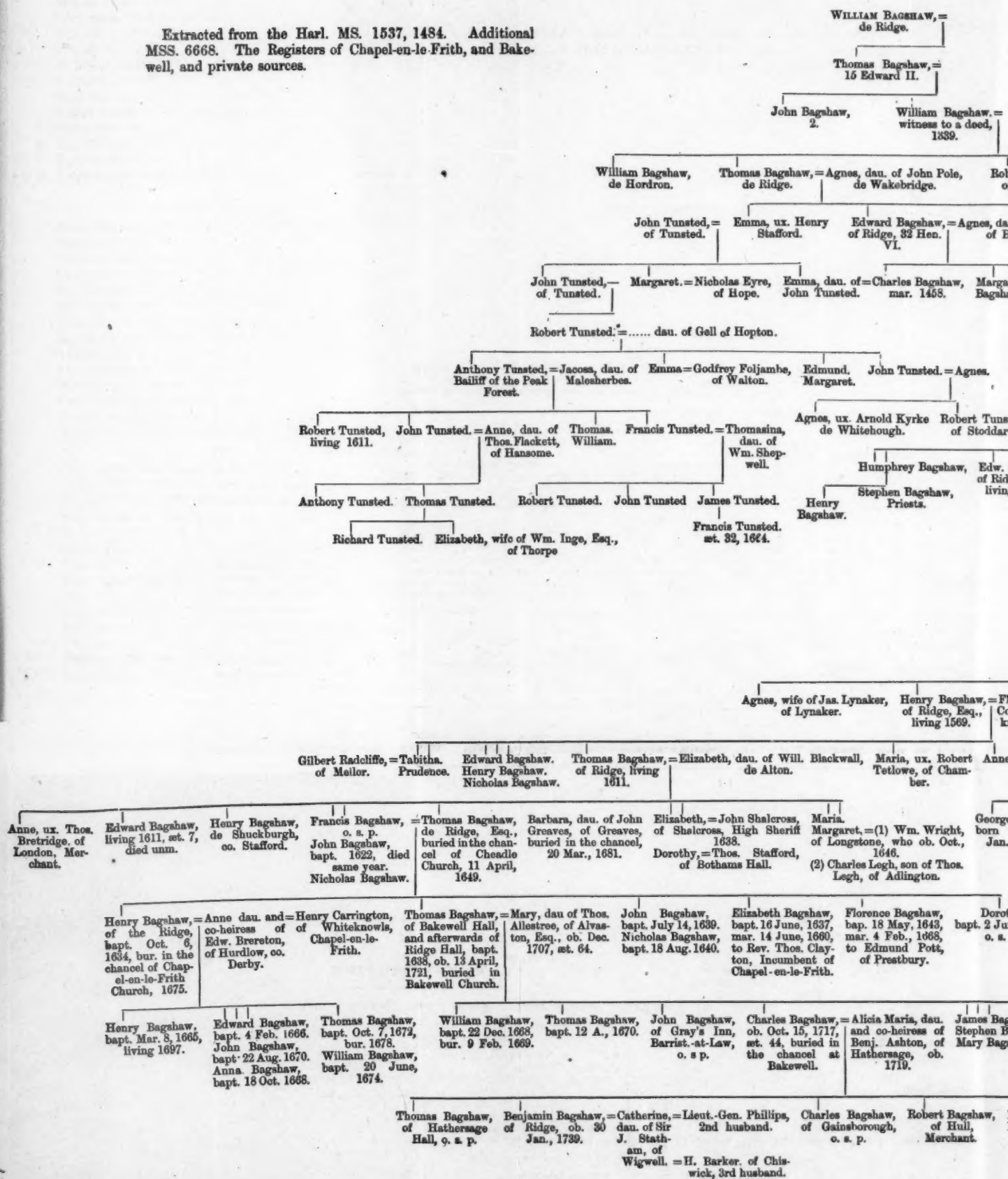
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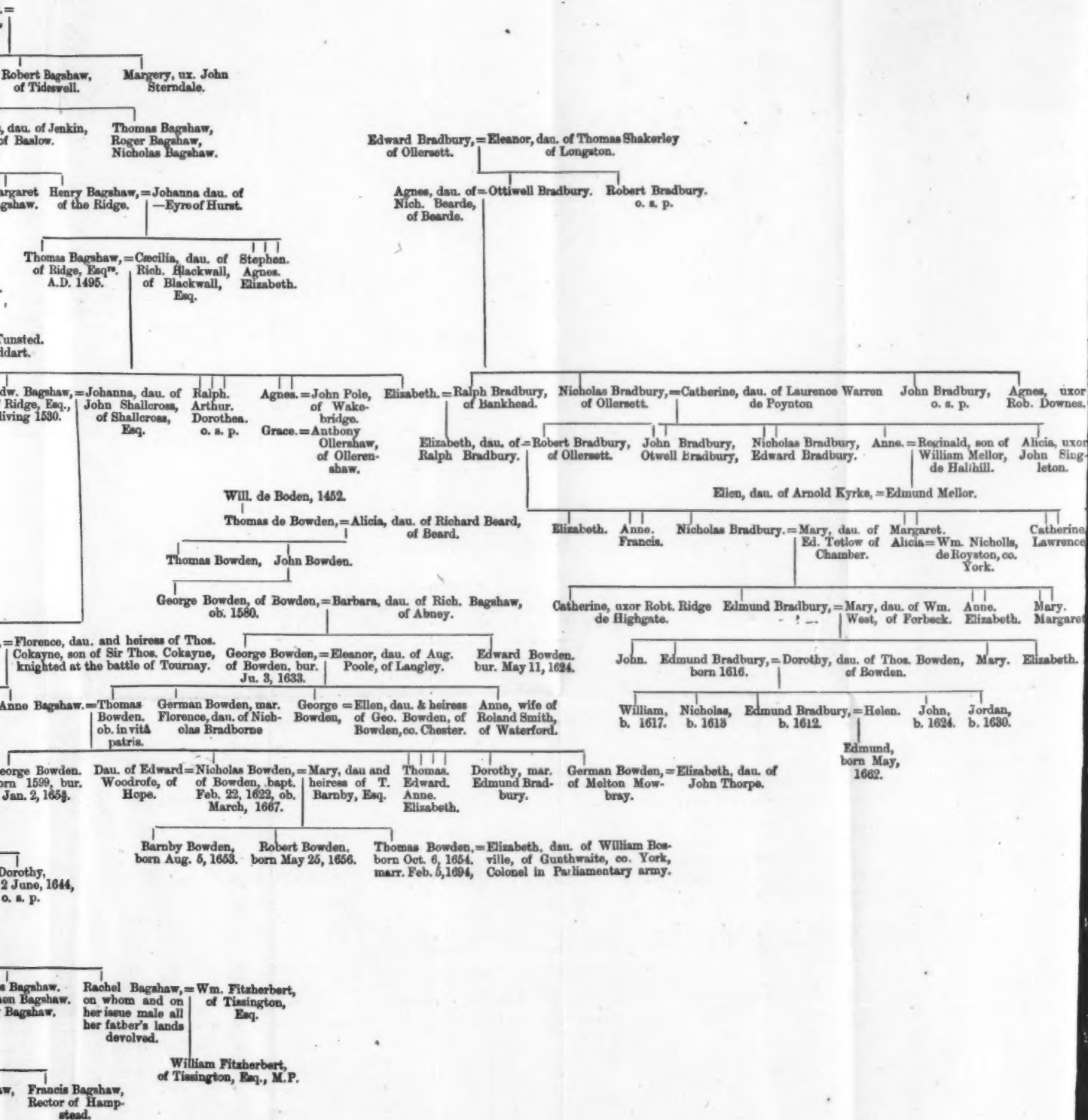
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PEDIGREE OF BAGSHAW, OF THE RIDGE, IN TH

Extracted from the Harl. MS. 1537, 1484. Additional MSS. 6668. The Registers of Chapel-en-le Frith, and Bakewell, and private sources.





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THE ROTHER :
A SERIES OF DERBYSHIRE SONNETS,

BY THE REV. JOHN HALDENBY CLARK, M.A.

I.

ROTHER, bright wanderer thro' the vale I love,
By whose green banks my early footsteps stray'd,
Whose joyous tributary streamlets play'd
O'er mossy rock, by hill and shadowy grove,
The music whereunto my young muse wove
Her earliest fancies—would that I might braid
A wreath of song for thee that should not fade !
I yield thee tardy thanks ; and wont to rove
Near thee so long, ill seems it that my feet
That oft have wander'd on more distant quest
Have never duteous journey made to greet
The fountain whence thy honour'd waters rise.
Forgive the slight ; for yet, a pilgrim guest,
I vow to hail it with a pilgrim's eyes.

II.

North Wingfield Church.

More than one pile adorns thy banks, fair Stream,
That to the pious art of other days
Bears no mean witness ; and to him who strays
Companion of thy waters, soon the beam
Of noontide falls with softly-shining gleam
On this fair tower, where, while o'er all the hill
The summer sunshine brooded, warm and still,
Amid the green groves I have loved to dream
Till the dim Past rose round me, and mine eyes
Saw him, whose image by the chancel lies,
Homesick and weary of the wandering brine,
Once more returning to his native vale—
A red-cross knight, with dints upon his mail
Won in the holy fields of Palestine.

III.

Often along these slopes, by light reveal'd
Of morning sunshine wide o'er wood and lawn
Pour'd thro' the cloudy floodgate of the dawn,
Now on the open woodlands, now conceal'd
In leafy covert, while on helm and shield
Gleam'd the bright dew, the marching legions came ;
And oft from yonder hill in streamy flame
Their watch-fires flicker'd o'er the far-seen field.
And here, perchance, where now the heifer comes
To quaff thy waters, when with surer aim
The sun shot downwards, from thy cooling glooms
The Roman fill'd his helm ; or, when the west
Darken'd, the painted Briton lay to rest :
But still thou flowest by cape and curve the same.

IV.

Battle at Chesterfield, A.D. 1266.

Not always pure as now thy stream has roll'd,
 Swift Rother, nor alone by tempest wild
 With transient earth-stains hast thou been defiled ;
 The terrors of those troublous days of old
 That left dark memories in many a wood
 Hamlet and hall in this our land, that strew'd
 Our once fair fields with slaughter, and imbued
 In fratricidal strife our streams with blood,
 Left not thy wave untarnish'd ; witness bear
 That time when o'er these meadow lands the bray
 Of battle sounded, and the ruddy glare
 Flash'd skyward, while, beneath the wing of night,
 The Barons' broken army far away
 O'er the dark uplands urged its weary flight.

V.

Chesterfield Church.

How sweet, when hot the beams of noontide glare,
 Leaving the world and worldly thoughts awhile
 To seek the shadow of this sacred pile,
 And breathe amid its consecrated air.
 What holy calm broods round us everywhere !
 Holy now, when the sunbeam falls, imbued
 With hues of glory on its solitude ;
 Holy, when sounds the still small voice of prayer,
 Holy, when deep the rolling anthems fill
 Its vaulted roof with praise, and holier still
 Than when by pious steps its floors are trod
 In the dim light, and humble knees are bent
 To take the bread of awful Sacrament,
 And drink in spirit of the Vine of God !

VI.

Tapton Hill.

Here frown'd the rampart, hence the keen-eyed glance
 Of Roman, piercing far o'er field and fell,
 Saw but rough ridge and green unfurrow'd swell,
 And summer sunbeam's ever changeful glance
 O'er widely-wooded slope, and trackless dell ;
 But now the busy haunts of trade expand,
 And dark smoke rises, while on either hand
 By wall or leafy hedgerow bounded well
 Far stretch the cultivated fields away ;
 Beneath our very feet the train whirls by,
 And where the armèd host was wont to lie
 By many a dainty foot the turf is press'd,
 And sweet in soften'd sunshine from the west
 The merry maiden's tresses dance and play.

VII.

The Whitting; a tributary.

Child of the moorlands, rolling bright and clear
Thy waters from the wild and heathy waste
Whence amber pure from maiden springs they haste,
Where is the glory that thou once didst wear ?
The furnace fires flash o'er thee, fierce and drear,
And on thy banks the hurrying engine shrills,
While from thy valleys deep and sylvan hills
The spirit of the greenwood flies in fear
To thy remotest haunts. O dear for aye
To boyish recollections ! like a dream
Brighter than aught that lives in common day
Still seem'd thy beauty, fairest, dearest stream ;
Yet ah ! that ere that visionary gleam
Should vanish, like a transient dream, away !

VIII.

Not altogether is the spirit fled
Of rural beauty, Rother, from thy side ;
Still by dark alders, still through meadows wide
And green as yet, the pilgrim's feet are led
Who wanders with thee, though the smoke o'erhead
Rolls oft full darkly, and the hammer's sound,
Stroke after stroke, his musings doth confound,
Still fair as in old times the boughs are spread
About the base of Staveley's time-worn tower,
And, as the breeze of summer ebbs and swells,
Full many a legend charms his listening ears
In the soft cadence of those peerless bells,
As in the shade he sits where, swift and clear,
Fair Doe-lea meets thee in thy bridal bower.

IX.

Mason.

Hence, too, thy course is calmer : from the woods
Gray mansions, near and distant, meet the view,
And brightest flowers thy vernal meadows strew
Gleaming amid the track of winter floods.
Through a fair valley winds thy northward way
Not all unnoticed by poetic eyes :
Where Aston's turrets o'er the grove arise
A Poet-rector dwelt, the friend of Gray.
There in his "secret shade" he loved to watch
Beneath the tendance of his tasteful hand
His roses brighten and his bowers expand ;
And there, as age drew on, stray'd forth to catch
The wild Peak's distant blue, that in the west
Told him, may be, of some diviner Land.

X.

Rotherwood.

As through thy broadening valley we advance
 What antique memories crowd around thy name!
 Thou, Rother, art, and yet art not, the same,
 The very hills alter their countenance,
 And from the perilous realms of old romance
 This breeze that crisps thy waters surely came.
 For here was ROTHERWOOD: and knight and dame,
 Swineherd and clown, as in some wondrous trance
 Pass by us: once again around us broods
 The solemn horror of the ancient woods,
 The shadows of the night about us fall;
 Our ears are startled by rough gibe and jest,
 And then we sit and watch each unknown guest,
 And quaff the brimming cup in Cedric's hall.

XI.

"The Corn-law Rhymor."

We wake—the Past becomes the past once more,
 And other scenes await us, where the din
 Of toil and traffic hails thee, bringing in
 Thy tribute unto Don's resounding shore—
 A murky spot, but not unsung before.
 Here, ere the wrongs of labour fired his heart,
 Young Elliott wander'd, hence in wrath to start
 His note of war—Tyrtæus of the poor!
 Fiercely he sang, nor, long and sorely tried,
 Rested until he saw the victory won
 He wrought and sang for; and with honest pride
 The busy vale shall own him as her son
 Long as the blossom falls on Canklow's side,
 Long as the smoke-wreath darkens over Don.

XII.

Conclusion.

Weak desultory strains and little worth
 Are these, dear stream, I bring thee, scanty fruit
 For all I promised once—that little suit
 Those earlier hopes that in my native earth
 No spot, no legend, should remain unsung:
 The muse of Drayton I had fain call'd forth
 To tell of all the charms that, south and north,
 And east and west, to Scarsdale's vale belong:—
 Old Hardwick, by whose oaks thy Doe-lea springs,
 And those proud towers that on her stream look down;
 Hipper, and Drone, and every rill that sings
 Through moorland heather or by peopled town:
 But now, by alien waters set to dwell,
 I see thee but in dreams, and bid thee sad farewell.

Original Document.

GRANT OF LAND IN THE FOREST OF HIGH PEAK BY CHARLES II. TO THOMAS EYRE. DATED 4 MARCH, 1674.

COLONEL EYRE, of Hassop, was a loyal and active partizan, and rendered important military services to the Royal Family in the Great Rebellion. During the Commonwealth the gallant cavalier suffered severely by fine and sequestration. On the Restoration, the grant was probably made by Charles not only as a mark of esteem and gratitude, but as some compensation for the heavy pecuniary loss, sustained by the family, in consequence of their steady adherence to his cause. At Hassop there is a fine portrait, in armour, of this enterprising soldier.

The following is an extract from an Abstract of Title to an Estate in Wormhill, in the Lordship of High Peak, purchased by the late Mr. Anthony Goodwin, of Great Rock, co. Derby, Gent., of Lady Massereene, sole heiress to the Eyres of Rowter.

Eyam.

P. FURNESS.

"The King by sealed Letters patent of the 4th day of March 1674 of his special favor and certain knowledge and mere motion DID give and grant unto Thomas Eyre of Graies Inn in the Co. of Middlesex Esq^r., the reversion of all those 7331a. 3r. 16p. (according to the measure of 8 rods to the perch) of Barren and waste Ground being parcel or commonly reputed parcel of his Manor or Lordship of High Peake Parcel of his Dutchy of Lancaster in s^d. Co. of Derby lying in the several villa, Paha, Fields and places (to wit) In Bowden Chapel by estimation 2228a. in Fairfield, Leigh, Shallcross, and Bowden Chapel 917a. 3r. 8p. In Bowden Chapel district from the rest of the villa 973a. 1r. 9p. In Mellor 182a. 18p. which said parcels of Barren and Waste grounds were before described on Maps and plans in the time of his Father King Chas. the 1st. to be inclosed and improved. And also in Hope 616a. 3r. 1p. In Castleton 441a. 0r. 8p. In Bradwell 667a. 1r. 3p. In Wormhill 504a. 3r. 6p. In Flagg and Chelmorton 622a. 3r. 29p. In Taddington and Priestcliffe 188a. 3r. 14p. Given to the s^d Thomas Eyre and his heirs and assigns for ever."

Lady Massereene's Estates in Derbyshire were all sold in the latter part of last century.

Notes on Books.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.*

THERE are few lives in the whole range of English History which present more vivid pictures of wild and reckless daring, of adventurous heroism, and of disregard of danger, and but few deaths more brave, than that of Raleigh, whose memoirs, often though they have been written, are brought before us in a truer, a better, and an abler light than ever, by Mr. J. A. St. John, to whom the thanks of every historian are eminently due. From his birth, at Hayes Farm, near Budleigh, in Devonshire—a place to which we, as admirers of the murdered Raleigh, have made more than one pilgrimage—to his shameful death on the block, Mr. St. John traces with remarkable skill and accuracy, every main incident of Raleigh's life, and gives no statement, no incident, no date, that he cannot and does not fully vouch. Among the many important points in Raleigh's history, which Mr. St. John by his researches now first brings to light, are his voyage to the West Indies sixteen years before he was supposed to have visited that part of the world; the opening up of a period in Raleigh's life hitherto regarded as a blank, and supposed to have been obscurely spent in Ireland, but, in reality, passed in the company of the foremost men in England. The date of his departure from London and arrival at Cork; the conduct of Elizabeth and of Lord Grey, of Wilton, in relation to him. These, and many other such interesting facts, Mr. St. John adds to our knowledge of this brilliant period in English history; throwing fresh and clear light on many incidents in his life at Court and his feud with Essex; his services against the Armada; his devoted passion for Elizabeth Throckmorton, whom he afterwards married, and his first imprisonment in the Tower; his prison life, his literary labours, and his manifold and bitter persecutions, and "the real circum-

* *The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1552–1618.* By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. 2 vols. small 8vo. London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Picadilly. 1868.

stances attending his death, on which the manuscripts at Simancas throw a new light, and thus enable us to comprehend many parts of the history which were previously obscure." The memoir is one of the best which has been penned, and ranks Mr. St. John very high among biographers. Our notice of this truly excellent book is short, but it is intentionally so, for we purpose reserving further notice of it in connection with some curious documents relating to Raleigh, which have for some time been in preparation for the "RELIQUARY." We therefore now simply call attention to this admirable work by Mr. St. John, so as cordially to recommend it to our readers, and shall take further occasion to allude to it in another number.

Y STANLAGH MOOAR.*

"THE MARTYR EARL OF DERBY"—as he is popularly called in all parts of Lancashire, and I have no wish to gainsay his title—is one of those great historical characters too well known, and too reverentially regarded, to need more than an outline of his biography here," says that truly accomplished scholar and antiquary, the Reverend Canon Raines, in the opening of his admirable volumes of the "Stanley Papers." If but a brief biography of him were needed at the hands of that able writer, how much more brief an one is necessarily needed here in calling attention to his admirable volumes, and to the fascinating one by the Rev. Mr. Cummings. The "brief" biography by Mr. Raines—so full of interest, and of events, and of importance is his subject—has extended itself to no less than 396 4to. pages, and yet to it he might well have devoted at least three times that space.

James Stanley, Lord Strange, and who afterwards became 7th Earl of Derby, was the son of William Stanley, 6th Earl of Derby, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward, Earl of Oxford. He was born at Knowsley on the 31st of January, 1606-7. When only twenty years old he was returned to Parliament for Liverpool. While yet a minor he married at the Hague, in the presence of the King and Queen of Bohemia, and many other royal and noble personages, "the princess damsel Charlotte of Tremoille, daughter of the most high and mighty prince lord Claude of Tremoille, duke of Towars, peer of France, prince of Talmonte, earl of Smens, Bevon, Taillebourg, and of the high and illustrious princess the lady Charlotte Brabantine de Nassau, princess of Orange, duchess dowager of Tremoille and of Towars." In January, 1627-8, his first child, afterwards Charles, 8th Earl of Derby, was born, and was named after King Charles the First, who was his godfather. In 1642 he succeeded his father as Earl of Derby. During the civil war he (and his heroic and affectionate wife, Charlotte de la Tremoille,) gave many and signal proofs of their loyalty and devotion to their sovereign, "especially in that memorable encounter in Wigan Lane, when, with 600 horse he maintained a fight of two hours against 3000 horse and foot commanded by Colonel Lilburne, and though in that action he received seven shots on his breastplate, thirteen cuts on his beaver, five or six wounds on his arms and shoulders, a blow on the face, and had two horses killed under him, he made his way, with some few of his men, towards Worcester, in order to join His Majesty King Charles II." After the battle of Worcester he surrendered as a prisoner of war, and in 1651 was shamefully, and by breach of word and of faith, executed at Bolton. His murder, for it was nothing less, was one of the most disgraceful things—and there were no end of them—that occurred during that rebellious and abominable war. The story of the heroic holding of Lathom House against the Parliamentarians, by the Countess of Derby, and the gallant holding of the Isle of Man by her loyal husband, who, by his wisdom, and clemency, and justice, had endeared himself to its inhabitants, is too well known to need repetition here—even in few words—but it is well to state that, while his whole life well earned for him the proud title of Y STANLAGH MOOAR (the great Stanley), his death created for him that imperishable and truly noble one of "The Martyr Earl."

In the two books before us, which, both having the same object, are yet as widely different in manner, in style, in matter, and in treatment, as two books well can be, the incidents and events connected with the life of this nobleman are well set forth, and show incontestably how justly and eminently the Earl was entitled to these two distinctions—the Great, and the Martyr. A more painstaking, a more patiently laborious, a more strictly reliable, or a more excellent book in every way, than the one by

* *The Stanley Papers.* Edited for the Chetham Society by the Rev. CANON RAINES, M.A., F.S.A. 3 vols. small 4to. Printed for the Chetham Society, 1867. Illustrated.

The Great Stanley, or James VIIth Earl of Derby, and his noble Countess, Charlotte de la Tremoille, in their Land of Man. By the Rev. J. G. CUMMINGS, M.A., F.G.S. London, W. Macintosh, Paternoster Row, 1867. 1 vol. small 8vo., pp. 280. Illustrated.

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PEEL CATHEDRAL, FROM THE SOUTH.



KIRK MAUGHOLD CHURCH.



TOWER, RUSHEN ABBEY.



PROCESSIONAL LANTERN TOP,
MALEW CHURCH.



CROSS, KIRK MAUGHOLD.

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the Rev. Canon Raines, we have never seen, and indeed, we verily believe, has never been produced. He has collected together from every source open to him, every fact connected with the life of this great man, and has, to use a common expression among the people of the midland counties, given "chapter and verse" for each statement he has made. Thus, his memoir of the Earl becomes one literal fact from beginning to end; and each link in the chain which he has formed bears upon it the name and impress of the place of its origin. In other words, as each fact which he brings forward is like a coin or historical medal, so each of these coins in its turn bears the mint-mark of the place of its issue. This is the only *true* method of writing a history, and the only way to make a book really useful and reliable. Not a point is advanced, not a date given, not a statement of any kind made, but it is weighed well, and the authority for it produced, and not a fact is distorted, or a wrong colouring given, for party purposes. It is, indeed, impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which Mr. Raines has acquitted himself of his self-imposed task.

Distinguished from the stern realities of Mr. Raines's book in every particular, is that of the Rev. J. G. Cumming, which is one of fiction founded on fact. It is, indeed, an historical novel—or story—of the very highest character. Its incidents and its characters are all *real*, and the dialogue, whenever it occurs, is precisely what we

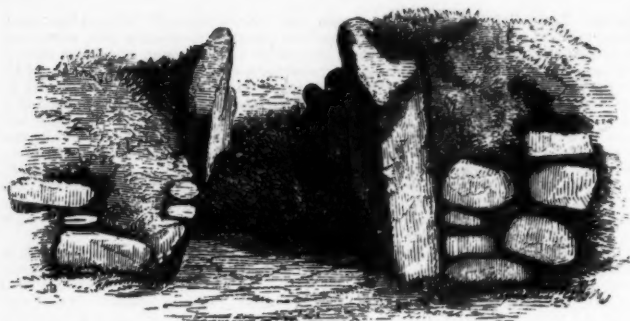
may suppose would have been uttered by the individuals who are made to speak. Mr. Cumming has undertaken to bring the facts connected with one part of the "Great Stanley's" career—that of his government of his Island of Man—before the reading public in a popular, but at the



same time, instructive manner, and to do this (well knowing the dislike which the generality of readers unfortunately feel for stubborn facts and dry records alone,) he has chosen to throw his narrative into the form of a novel, and has so well acquitted himself of his task that his readers, while perusing his story—as a story—drink in a whole fund of sound and reliable information on the laws, the government, the antiquities, the characteristics, and the manners and customs of the Manx people, and of the Island they inhabit. The story is cleverly told, and indeed the book is, without exception, the most faithful and the most useful historical novel we have ever had the good fortune to peruse. Unlike Sir Walter Scott's, which we have no hesitation in branding as the least reliable and most mischievous works of their class, Mr. Cumming's volume is not disfigured by an Isle of Man Halfpenny, bearing the arms of Man and the

extravagances, by false colouring, or by wilful perversion. He has been scrupulously careful in every part, and has produced, we firmly believe, a truthful and reliable though imaginary picture.

Mr. Cumming's volume is profusely illustrated with engravings of Manx scenery, buildings, and antiquities, and some of these we are enabled through the courtesy of himself and his publisher, to present to our readers—just to show them how much they may expect from this nice little volume. The engravings we have chosen, are the entrance to one of the "Treen Chapels" or Oratories, dating as early as the Vth century, at Ballaquinney, which will be noticed to be more like a passage in a chambered tumulus than anything else; the Tower of Rushen Castle; an ancient Crucifix, and a Processional Lantern Top, Malew Church; the stone avenue or passage of a chambered tumulus near Cronkney-Keell-Lhane; Peel Cathedral; Kirk Maughold Church; and the "Eagle and Child"



crest of the Stanleys; and three ancient crosses from Kirk Maughold and Kirk Braddon.



Mr. Raines's "Stanley Papers" are beautifully illustrated with the most carefully executed plates and wood engravings, which add no little charm to his book, and second most admirably his wonderful labours. Our only sorrow regarding the "Stanley Papers" is that they are not made public. It is not every one who is a Member of the Chetham Society, and therefore but few—very few—can be possessors of these valuable volumes, while hundreds of outsiders would be only too glad to secure them if placed within their reach. We throw out the suggestion that it would be well to issue the "Stanley Papers" in the ordinary way, in the hope that it may some time, and that soon, be acted upon.

Of the illustrations to the Rev. Canon Raines's faultless and truly admirable work, we are enabled by the kindness of that gentleman, and of the President of the Chetham Society, to reproduce the two on Plate XXVII. These are the chair at which the unfortunate "Martyr Earl" of Derby knelt in prayer when on the scaffold, which is preserved at the present day at Knowsley, the seat of his descendant the present Earl of Derby; and the interior of Ormskirk Church, showing the Derby Chapel.

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KIRK BRADDON.



IN A TREEN CHAPEL, KIRK MAUGHOLD.

SCULPTURED CROSSES, ISLE OF MAN.



CHAIR AT WHICH JAMES, VII. EARL OF DERBY
KNELT ON THE SCAFFOLD.



INTERIOR OF ORMSKIRK CHURCH WITH THE DERBY CHAPEL.

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ABYSSINIA.*

Mr. HOTTEN—even if he had not already been so well and so favourably known to the reading public as he is—has, in his present work on Abyssinia, proved himself to be one of the cleverest of editors, and one of the most energetic and reliable of publishers. The volume before us is the best digest—or *résumé*—of what is known on Abyssinia, of any that has ever been attempted. It is a pleasant, an amusing, an interesting, and a highly instructive narrative, and contains a vast deal of useful information, not only on the people and the country, and on the king and his captives, but on the antiquities, and manners, and customs of that strange nation. Those who have not already become possessed of Mr. Hotten's volume should do so at once. It is an essential of every library.

THE TREES OF OLD ENGLAND.†

THIS is a nice, readable, pleasant little book—very poetical, very rhapsodical, and very enthusiastic—and one that lovers of forest trees will read with both pleasure and profit. The author, Mr. LEO GRINDON, who is, we believe, though we have not as yet had the opportunity of personally judging of the volumes, favourably known as the author of "British and Garden Botany;" "Life, its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena;" and other works, is a deep thinker, a close observer of nature, and a clever reasoner, and he has good powers of description. His "Trees of Old England" contains, besides much valuable information, several passages of extreme beauty. It is not a scientific book, but it is one that will induce readers to become lovers of science. The volume is illustrated by a number of wood-cuts of the leaves, fruits, &c., of the trees described.

FRET CARVING.‡

MR. W. BEMROSE, Jun., a most enthusiastic and peculiarly clever carver, whose name is known far and wide by his previous work§ on that elegant art, has just issued the desirable volume before us, in which he gives instructions, with a vast number of full-sized examples, in the fashionable and beautiful art of fret-cutting and perforated carving. The instructions are so clear, and so well and profusely illustrated with diagrams, that the veriest tyro in the art cannot fail soon to become an expert carver, while the examples of designs are so carefully drawn as to answer every possible purpose of the operator. The designs (which by the way we ought to say are of full size) include book sides, brackets, book rests, table mats, plant boxes, hand mirrors, card baskets, blotting case sides, envelope boxes, finger plates, window blinds, picture frames, panels, photograph frames, table easels, key and trivet cupboards, reading desks, ladies' work baskets, hanging bookshelves, paper knives, butter and bread platters, etc., etc. It is a work that deserves, and is sure to command, the utmost patronage.

BIRMINGHAM LIFE.||

WHAT a pity that every town and every district has not a Mr. John Alfred Langford residing in it! Such is our feeling from a glance at the very excellent work before us. Birmingham is indeed fortunate to have so talented, so hard-working, so judicious, and so energetic a writer in its midst, as the editor and compiler of "A Century of Birmingham Life," who we believe is already favourably known as the

* *Abyssinia and its People; or, Life in the Land of Prester John.* By JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN. London: J. C. Hotten, Piccadilly, 1868. 1 vol. small 8vo., pp. 384. Illustrated with Map, Plates, and Wood-cuts.

† *The Trees of Old England: Sketches of the Aspects, Associations, and uses of those which constitute the Forests, and give effect to the Scenery of our Native Country.* By LEO H. GRINDON. London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 8vo., 1868, pp. 96. Illustrated.

‡ *Fret Cutting and Perforated Carving, with Practical Instructions.* By W. BEMROSE, Jun. London and Derby: Bemrose & Sons. 1 vol. 4to., Illustrated. 1868.

§ *Manual of Wood Carving.* By WILLIAM BEMROSE, JUN.; with an Introduction by LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A. 1 vol. 4to.

|| *A Century of Birmingham Life, or a Chronicle of Local Events, from 1741 to 1841.* By JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Birmingham: E. C. Osborne. Vol. I., pp. 514, 8vo., 1868.

author of other books of interest and value, and it owes him a debt of gratitude which such a grand, such a noble, and such a wealthy town, should not be slow most liberally to pay. Taking "Aris's Birmingham Gazette"—a photographic reduced *fac-simile* of the first number of which (Nov. 16, 1741) is given as a frontispiece—Mr. Langford culls with the greatest care and discrimination all the more interesting advertisements and paragraphs which relate to circumstances, people, and events in "Brummagem," and strings them together in an admirable manner, thus making his work a chronological history of the town during the period of which it treats. It is impossible to speak too highly of the importance and value of such a work, which is one "for all time." The first volume only, ranging from 1741 to 1791, is at present issued, and we, in common with hundreds of others, shall look forward with no little anxiety to the issue of the next. We strongly recommend Mr. Langford's work to our readers of every class.

ROSSENDALE.*

THE Forest of Rossendale, one of the many very interesting districts of Lancashire, but one about which but little is generally known, has at length found an able and a painstaking and industrious historian in the person of Mr. Newbigging, who has produced the highly creditable, interesting, and readable volume before us. In it, besides a clever sketch of the early history of the Forest and of its laws, of the progress of manufactures in the district, and of every matter connected with the locality, he gives a great deal of information on the manners and customs of the people, and their beliefs and superstitions. Thus the volume which has just been issued is one of peculiar interest, and affords us information on many curious remnants of customs unknown in other localities, and of others which though long obsolete in most places, still here linger. One of these is the office of "Ale Conner," or "Ale Taster"—an office still held and still found good and useful in keeping up the standard of the malt liquor of the district. Much information, and valuable withal, is also given on the worthies of the Forest in every walk of life, from the centenarian, who has only his years to recommend him, to the poet, who has tried to earn fame by lofty thought. The book is beautifully printed, and while thanks are eminently due to Mr. Newbigging for the manner in which he has accomplished his task, a word must also be said in praise of his printer and publisher who have so worthily seconded him.

LITERARY SCRAP BOOK.

MR. JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, the eminent publisher, of Piccadilly, has done the best of all good services to the literary man and the collector, by preparing for him a Scrap Book, in which to arrange cuttings from newspapers, extracts, miscellanea, etc. The volume is of foolscap folio size, is excellently ruled throughout into columns, with border lines, and has a printed title page, and ruled pages for Index. The volume contains nearly 350 columns, and is therefore capable of containing a vast number of scraps and cuttings. It is just the thing for collectors, and we recommend our friends to order a number of these volumes (we know one collector who has nearly forty in use already), and to devote one to each branch of their study, whether archaeological, literary, scientific, musical, Shaksperian, or what not. They will find them of immense use, and the most handy, and at the same time the most elegant, books for the purpose which have ever been prepared.

BRITISH MOTHS.†

THIS is one of the cheapest, and at the same time one of the very best works on British Moths which has ever been attempted. The parts before us consist of "Nocturni" (one part), and "Geometers" (three parts), and they are all that can possibly be desired. The descriptions are not only clear and definite, but they are at the same time so truthful that it would be next to impossible for the most inexperienced collector to mistake them. They are admirably illustrated by exquisitely executed

* *History of the Forest of Rossendale.* By THOMAS NEWBIGGING. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co; Bacup: T. Brown. 1 vol. 8vo., 1868, pp. 336. Illustrated.

† *The Illustrated Natural History of British Moths.* By EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c. London: W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. Illustrated, 1868.

wood engravings, which add immeasurably to the value of the book. Mr. Newman's name is enough in itself to ensure success to any book to which it is attached, and the present so admirably brought before the public by Mr. Tweedie, will be no exception to this rule. We shall hope to speak of the work again as it proceeds.

MONUMENTAL DESIGNS.*

THIS beautiful volume, by Mr. Forsyth, one of our ablest and most reliable of Gothic sculptors, contains no less than seventy-eight designs for mural and other monuments, ranging from the simple headstone to the exquisite and elaborate tomb with its recumbent effigies. There is not one that is not characterised by good taste, and by correct feeling, and we may confidently say, that all who require work of this kind done will be safe in placing themselves in the hands of Mr. Forsyth. The volume has an introduction by Mr. C. Boutell, and the plates are most cleverly executed by Mr. R. K. Thomas.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

WE perceive with pleasure that Mr. Richard Sims, of the British Museum, is about to issue a new edition of his "Index to the Pedigrees and Arms in the Heraldic Visitations and other Genealogical MSS. in the British Museum." It must be most gratifying to him to find his labours so well appreciated as to call for this new edition, and we see that it is to be amended and altered in many respects, the arrangement under counties being abandoned, and references to Pedigrees and Arms in the Irish, Scotch, and Welch collections in the Museum being added. As the new edition is to be published by subscription, we trust our readers who may desire to possess it will lose no time in sending in their names to Mr. Sims. It gives us extreme pleasure to add to this note the fact, that Mr. Sims's labours at the British Museum, which have extended over a quarter of a century as attendant, have been just now very properly rewarded by the authorities, by their promoting him to the post of assistant—an office no one is better qualified to fill. We congratulate Mr. Sims on his promotion, and no less heartily do we congratulate the Museum and the country on having secured his services in a higher position than he has hitherto held, and which he is so eminently qualified to fill.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURE, A.D. 1396.

THE following indenture of apprenticeship, the original of which remains penes C. S. Greaves, Q.C., is, as far as we know, the oldest one in existence. Possibly some of our readers may point out others even more ancient. It is at all events, apart from its antiquity, highly interesting and deserving of preservation.

ESLIGH.

Hæc indentura testatur quod ita convenitur inter Johannem Hyndlee de Norhamptone, *Brayer*, ex parte una, et Thomam Edward, filium Gilberti Edward de Wyndesore, ex parte altera, quod predictus Thomas Edward semetipsum fecit et posuit apprenticium dicto Johanni Hyndlee, ad deserviendum eidem Johanni Hyndlee et assignatis suis, bene et fideliter more apprenticii, a festo omnium Sanctorum proxime futuro, post datam presentium usque ad finem septem annorum proxime extunc sequentium et plenarie completorum, ad artem vocatam *Brayercraft*, quâ dictus Johannes utitur, medio tempore humiliter erudiendum. Infra quem quidem terminum dictorum septem annorum prefatus Thomas Edward consilia dicti Johannis Hyndlee, magistri sui, celandi celabit; dampnum eidem Johanni, magistro suo, nullo modo faciet, nec fieri videbit, quin illud cito impedit, aut dictum magistrum suum statim inde præsumiet. A servicio suo predicto seipsum illicitè non absentabit: Bona et catalla dicti Johannis magistri sui absque ejus licentiâ nulli accomodabit. Tabernam, scortum, talos, aleas et joca similia non frequentabit in dispendium magistri sui præ-

* *Book of Designs for Mural and other Monuments.* By JAMES FORSYTH, Sculptor. Third Edition. London: J. Forsyth, 3, Edward Street, Hampstead Road. 1 vol. 4to., 1868.

dicti. Fornicationem nec adulterium cum aliquâ muliere de domo et familiâ dicti Johannis magistri sui nullo modo committet, neque uxorem ducet absque licentia magistri sui predicti. Præcepta et mandata licita et rationabilia dicti Johannis, magistri sui, ubique pro fidei posse ipsius Thomæ diligenter adimplebit, et eisdem mandatis libenter obediet durante toto termino suo prænotato. Et si predictus Thomas de aliquâ conventionem suâ vel articulo præscripto defecerit, tunc idem Thomas juxta modum et quantitatem delicti sui præfato Johanni magistro suo satisfaciet emendam aut terminum apprenticiatûs sui prædicto duplicabit, iterando servitium suum præfixum. Et præfatus Johannes Hyndlee et assignati sui dictum Thomam apprenticium suum in arte prædictâ in meliori modo quo idem Johannes sciverit ac poterit tractabunt, docebunt et informabunt, seu ipsum informari facient sufficienter; debito modo castigando et non aliter. Præterea dictus Johannes Hyndlee concedit ad docendum et informandum dictum Thomam in arte vocatâ *Peulere's craft* adeo bene sicut sciverit seu poterit ultra conventionem suam præmissam; et idem Johannes nullam (*part lost*) artium prædictarum a dicto Thomâ, apprenticio suo, concelebit durante termino prænotato. Invenient insuper idem Johannes et assignati sui dicto Thomæ omnia sibi necessaria, videlicet victum suum, et vestitum, lineum, laneum, lectum, hospitium, calciamenta et cetera sibi competentia annuatim sufficienter, prout ætas et status ipsius Thomæ exigerint durante termino suo præfixo. In cujus rei testimonium partes prædictæ hiis indenturis sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt.

Data apud Norhamptone die Sabbati proximâ post festum sancti Lucæ Apostoli et Evangelistæ, anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo nono. *His testibus*: Henrico Cayshe, tunc majore villæ Norhamptone; Willielmo Wale, et Johanne Wodeward, tunc ibidem ballivis; Ricardo Gosselyn, Johanne Essex, Smyth, et aliis.

The Seal (as far as can be discovered), bears a pale fretty; on a chief 3 escallop shells.

COPIED FROM AN OLD MS. IN BEELEY CHURCH. A.D. 1370.

EDWARDUS Dei gratiâ (Rex Angliæ) Dominus Hiberniæ et Aquitanie Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris et omnibus bonis et fidelibus suis, Salutem! Sciatis nos de gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessisse et hâc cartâ nostrâ confirmasse dilecto et fidei nostro *Godfrido sfoljambe* quod ipse et hæredes sui in perpetuum habeant liberam warrenam in omnibus dominicis terris suis de *Hassoppe, Darley, et Chaddeuden*, in comitatu Derby; dum tamen terræ illæ non sint infra metas forestæ nostræ. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warrenam pertineat sine licentiâ et voluntate ipsius Godfredi vel heredum suorum super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quod ipse, dictus Godfridus, et hæredes sui in perpetuum habeant liberam warrenam in omnibus dominicis terris suis prædictis, dum tamen terræ illæ non sint infra metas forestæ nostræ. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis, vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warrenam pertineat sine licentiâ et voluntate ipsius Godfredi vel heredum suorum, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum sicut prædictum est.

His testibus: Venerabilibus Patribus, W. episcopo Winton, Cancellario nostro. J. Eliensi, Thesaurario nostro. Johanne duce Lancastrie, filio meo carissimo. Ricardo comite Arundell. Willielmo Latimer, senescallo hospitii nostri, et aliis.

Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonaster' die Aprilis anno Regni nostri quadragesimo tertio. (43^e. E. III.)

ESLIGH.

Rot' pat' 12, Jac' I., pars 26, No. 13.

GRANT TO JOHN GREAVES, OF WOODHOUSE, IN THE CO. OF DERBY, GENT., HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS.

THE following deed appears to deserve some consideration, as it is one of a peculiar kind; and we have never met with any one which is similar to it. It is clear that the sum of twenty shillings is very much too small to have formed the true consideration for a grant of so many manors as are given by this deed; and this alone leads to the inference that there must have been some other consideration for the grant. It is not easy to conjecture what a private country gentleman, living either at Beeley or the Woodhouses, could have done in order to induce the Crown to confer such a

favour upon him; and we are not aware of any statement existing as to the cause of this grant. The peculiarity also of the grant is increased by the persons who are to be benefited by it. Not only John Greaves and his heirs and their tenants, but also all the present and future inhabitants of the Manors are to be freed from suit and service at the Courts mentioned in it. This seems to raise the inference that the inhabitants of these manors, as well as John Greaves, had done something to obtain the favour of the Crown. We draw the attention of our readers to these points, in the hope that some of them may be able to throw some light upon this curious grant.

JOHN SLEIGH.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

Nos tam pro & in consideratione summe vigniti solidorum legalis monete Angliæ, ad receptum Scaccarii nostri Westm. ad usum nostrum per dilectum subditum nostrum Johannem Greaves, de Woodhouse, in Comitatu Derb', gen' bene & fideliter solute, under fatemur nos plenarie fore satisfactos et solutos, eundemque Johannem Greaves, heredes, executores et administratores suos inde acquietatos et exoneratos esse imperpetuum per presentes, quam pro diversis aliis bonis causis et considerationibus nos ad preces specialiter moventibus, de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, dedimus et concessimus—the manors of Beoley, Stanton, Birch-over, Bridgtowne alias Bridgton, Cowley alias Colley, Gratton, and Winter.

Insuper concessimus, &c., prefato Johanni Greaves, heredibus et assignatis suis, quod ipse, heredes et assignati sui et etiam omnes tenentes ejusdem Johannis Greaves, heredum et assignatorum suorum ac etiam omnes inhabitantes et residentes, & omnes qui imposterum *inhabita-verint vel residerent* in vel infra predicta maneria, villas, loca et hamelettos, vel in vel infra eorum aliqua, de cetero imperpetuum, acquietati et exonerati erint, et quilibet eorum acquietatus et exoneratus erit de et ab omnibus comparicionibus, sectis et serviciis quibuscumque aliquo tempore imposterum debitis seu fiendis ad aliquod hundredum vel alios visus franci plegii, vel letas nostras ubicumque infra predictum comitatum Derby tenendis, vel ad turnum pro predicto Comitatu nostro Derby tenendum, ratione alicujus rei vel materie visus franci plegii vel lete aliquo modo tangentis vel concernentis.

NOTES ON A FEW TRADERS' TOKENS OF 17TH CENTURY, NOT DESCRIBED IN BOYNE'S WORK.

Cheshire.—STOCKPORT.

1. *Obverse*—JOHN BROOK (?) 1670 = HIS HALF PENY
Reverse—MERCER (?) STOCKPORT = L.B.

This token is much worn, and the name of issuer is almost illegible.

Herefordshire.—HEREFORD.

2. *Obverse*—WILLIAM BARNES = 1666
Reverse—IN HEREFORD = W.B.

This is a farthing token.

The name of William Barnes appears in the list of prisoners taken at the final siege of Hereford, by Col. Birch, 10th December, 1645.

3. *Obverse*—ROGER MORGAN = A fleur de lis.
Reverse—IN HEREFORD R.M. (in four lines.) (Octagonal.)
4. *Obverse*—JOHN BODD 1670 = A cavalier's hat.
Reverse—(?) (Square).

A Hugh Rodd, also an issuer of tokens, was Mayor of Hereford in 1666, and part of 1673.

KINGTON.

- *5. *Obverse*—EDWARD GRONNOVE
Reverse—KINGTON 1670 = HIS HALF PENNY

6. *Obverse*—JAMES LLOYD 1664 = I. M.

Reverse—OF KINGTON MERCER = HIS HALF PENY

James Lloyd's name appears as one of five witnesses to the signature of an indenture of lease of lands belonging to the Free Grammar School, in Kington (founded by

Lady Margaret Hawkins), dated 3rd August, 1657. He was also, with five others, appointed trustee (10th March, 1675) under the will of Henry Walker, who left the sum of £8 yearly to the poor of Kington,

- *7. *Obverse*—JOHN ROWDON 1664 = A shield parted quarterly first and fourth, a griffin segreant; second, six swallows, close, three, two and one; third on a bend cotised three
— (?)

Reverse—MERCER IN KINGTON = HIS HALF PENNY

- *8. *Obverse*—RALPH TURFORD 1668 = Arms (?)

Reverse—KEINGTON APOTHECARY = HIS HALF PENNY

* The description of Nos. 5, 7, and 8 is taken from Parry's "History of Kington," pp. 42 and 43.

9. *Obverse*—NICHOLAS VORE = The Ironmongers' Arms.

Reverse—IN KEINGTON 1664 = HIS HALF PENNY

Nicholas Vore was evidently a man well to do in his day, as a messuage or tenement, with orchard and garden, in the borough of Kington, conveyed by will of John Walker to five trustees for benefit of the poor of Kington, is described as situated between lands of Edward Broughton, on the east and south parts, and lands of Nicholas Voare, on the west part.—*Vide* Parry's "History of Kington," p. 180.

The name of Vore or Voare appears but once in Boyne, and occurs at page 433, under *Kington* on Thames, Richard Voare, the issuer, being also an ironmonger. Probably as the word KINGTON only appears on this token, it properly may belong to Kington.

LEOMINSTER.

10. *Obverse*—NATHANIELL SMITH = HIS HALFE PENNY

Reverse—OF LEOMINSTER 1667 = ^S
N.M.

This differs from one of the same issuer, given by Boyne, in spelling Nathaniell with two l's.

In Price's "History of Leominster," published 1795, is a plate of Leominster tokens, all of which are given by Boyne, but the following differ in spelling, &c. :—

11. *Obverse*—NATHANIELL SMITH = HIS HALFE PENNY

Reverse—OF LEOMINSTER 1667 = ^S
N.M.

12. *Obverse*—ELIZABETH BEDFORD = A plain shield.

Boyne says a sugar loaf.

13. *Obverse*—THO. HARDWICK IVKIOR IN = A hart lodged.

In Boyne the name Thomas is given in full.

Tho. Hardwick was Bailiff of the borough of Leominster in 1661.

Sampson Edwards, issuer of token noticed in "RELIQUARY," vol. vii., page 127, was bailiff, 1679.

Worcestershire.—TENBURY.

14. *Obverse*—JOHN COVNLEY = The Grocers' Arms.

Reverse—OF TENBURY = I

This token (a farthing) (?) is of very rude workmanship, and is apparently of an earlier date than the usual type of 17th century tokens.

Lancashire.—LANCASTER.

15. *Obverse*—JOHN MASHTER = The Apothecaries' Arms.

Reverse—OF LANCASTER 1668 = HIS HALF PENNY

Radnorshire.—KNIGHTON.

16. *Obverse*—JAMES MASON MERCER OF = The Mercers' Arms.

Reverse—KNIGHTON HIS HALF PENNY = 1668
*
*

Kington.

J. W. LLOYD.

COUNTERS OR JETTONS.

MR. JOHN MORTON, of Skelsmergh Hall, was recently making alterations in that building, when the workmen discovered as they supposed two gold coins; on further examination they proved to be what have been called *Counters* in England; *Reckenfennig* (reckoning pennies) in Germany, *Jectoires* and *Jettons* or *Gietors* in France. The latter term is from the French word to cast, and thus we have "cast up" in addition. These counters were used to assist in reckoning as the Romans counted by pebbles, calculi, hence the word calculation. The term cypher comes from a Greek word, signifying the pebbles with which the Greeks made their calculations. The frame with little balls now used to teach elementary arithmetic is only an elegant adaptation of the ancient methods, the Roman Abacus, the Chinese Soan Pan, and the Russian *Shtchota*. The Dutch called these counters *Leggenpenning* or *Legpenning* (lay penny), in allusion to laying them on the board in reckoning. Counter has given the name to the *shop counter* on which these calculations used to be performed. At first these counters were plain pieces of metals, afterwards they were cast with designs, inscriptions, and mottoes. Nuremberg, in Germany, was famous for the manufacture and issue of them. Those found at Skelsmergh Hall were made at Nuremberg; and it is interesting that similar Counters—the inscription a little different—have recently been discovered in some old buildings on the other side of the county, shewing the communication that at a remote period must have existed between Westmoreland and Germany. It is said that in some cases these Counters passed for coins of very small value, but this was seldom the case, and they are different from those used in the trading republics of Italy. It was customary in Holland, Austria, and France, at one time, to present a number of these Tellers or Counters as New Year's Presents to great Officers of State, those of gold to the higher and of silver to the lower, and so many were given one year in Holland as to amount to £2,770. In some cases the presents in this form have been commuted to an offering equivalent in amount in sterling coin, and are still continued. The Skelsmergh Counters being of brass, mixed with a little bronze apparently, were doubtless brought over in the way of trade, and not of Largess. The designs on both are the same, as well as the inscriptions. On one side we have a Cross surmounting a Globe within a rude kind of Shield, and on the reverse a six-pointed star; on each point rests a Crown or a *fleur de lys* alternately. There is no date on either. The inscription on the reverse side is "WOLFF LAVFER IN NVREMBER." The family of the Lauffers seem to have been of importance in Nuremberg, as a number of Counters have been met with bearing the names of at least six members of that family. The Shield on the other side of the Counters is surrounded with the motto "FFENING MACHER RECHEA." The last word is not clear, but it is evidently intended to express that "good Counting maketh right or rich." We believe that the Counters found on the other side of the county have the motto "Gottes Legen Macht reich"—God's blessing makes rich; but on this head we shall be glad to hear from the gentleman with whom the Counters are deposited. The period at which these Counters were introduced into Westmoreland was probably between 1620 and 1680, a time when the Kendal manufactures were sent into Germany. There was found along with these at Skelsmergh Hall a strong needle, of the same material as the Counters; it seems to have been beautifully embossed, and well adapted to sew leather. It has been guessed that the Counters and needles were brought into Westmoreland by some soldier of fortune, who returned from the wars of Germany to settle down in his native land; but as there is no record of anything of the kind, that we know of, the interchange of commerce seems best to explain the cause of their introduction into this county.

Kendal.

JOHN FISHER.

THE '45.

From Prince Charles Edward's Household Book.

		£	s.	d.
DEC. 1.	AT MACCLESFIELD. SUNDAY.			
	to 2 tounces	0	1	6
	to a rabbit	0	0	4½
	to 6 quarts of ale	0	2	0
	to bread at several times	0	0	0
„ 2.	AT MACCLESFIELD. MONDAY.			
	to 60 pound beefe at 2½	0	12	6
	to 2 tounces	0	1	8

	more to 110 pd. ditto (beef)	1	7	0½
	to 4 geese	0	8	0
	to 12 chickens	0	4	0
	to 15 galls. alle	1	0	0
	to 16 pd. butter	0	8	0
	to 2 ducks	0	1	4
	to 6 henns	0	3	0
	to 26 pd. bife at 2½	0	5	5
	to a side of veall	0	5	0
	to roots & herbes	0	1	6
	to flower & eggs & salt	0	1	4
" 3.	AT LEEK. TUESDAY.			
" 4.	AT ACHEBOURNE. WEDNESDAY.			
" 5.	} AT DERBY, & MARCHED NO FARTHER INTO ENGLAND. FRIDAY.			
" 6.				
	pd. for bread.....	0	17	0
	pd. for alle.....	0	3	4
	for limons, eggs, floure & root	0	0	0
	for veall	0	3	0
	for pertridges, foul & fish	0	16	0
	to brandy & rume	0	0	0
	to 8 pd. butter at 6d.	0	4	0
	to eggs	0	1	2
	to 4 bottles beere.....	0	1	0
" 7.	AT LEEK, IN THE RETREAT. SATURDAY.			
	pd. for salt beef, 46 at 2½	0	9	4½
	for a geese	0	2	0
	for pettates	0	2	0
	to a bottle rume	0	3	0
" 8.	AT MACCLESFIELD. SUNDAY.			
	paid for 110 pd. beefe at 2½	1	12	11
	to nutmagys	0	0	8
	to cinemon.....	0	1	0
	kc., &c., &c.			

Extracted from Bishop Robert Forbes' Jacobite Memoirs by

ESLIGH.

A BILL OF Y^e EXPENCES OF Mr. HUMPHREY OKEOVER, 1678.

To Banbury, for sending & helping y ^e Nurse & sitting up Day & Night, from y ^e time he fell sick, y ^e was March y ^e 9 th till March y ^e 25 th	01	10	0
It. to y ^e Nurse for y ^e same time.....	02	02	6
It. to Mr. Hughs, making his will & Transcribing itt twice	01	01	08
Itt. pd. to y ^e Physitians, Dr. Ratcliff, Dr. Fry	10	15	0
Itt. pd. y ^e Apothecary's Bill	07	04	10
Itt. to y ^e Surgeon for bleeding 3 tymes.....	00	07	6
Itt. to y ^e Nurse, for Greenes	00	01	0
Itt. to y ^e Bellman	00	05	0
Itt. for Shrowd & Shirt &c.....	01	07	6
Itt. for y ^e Coffin & bearers	02	06	0
Itt. y ^e Minister's Dues	00	14	0
Itt. to y ^e Clarke, Sexton, & Ringers	00	14	6
Ringings & Tolling y ^e College bells twice	00	02	6
Itt. Millener's bill for Scarfes.....	01	04	6
Itt. Glover's bill for gloves	10	02	6
Itt. Gouldsmith's Bill for Rings	18	05	0
Itt. Painter's Bill for Scutchons	01	10	0
Itt. Vintner's Bill	02	02	6
Itt. for Torches & Linkes.....	00	15	0
Itt. Mr. Wood, Stone-cutter, for y ^e Monument	16	10	0

Y^e Tottle..... £79 1 4

ESLIGH.

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